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DUBLIN.

A WARNING.

1 London House Yard, London, E.C., April 15, 1887.

I beg to call especial attention to the case referred to below. In that action the Plaintiff's Manager swore, and his affidavit was in no way disputed, that—

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER

is quite harmless to animals and human beings, and that it does not contain any substance that is poisonous to either.

I take this opportunity of again stating that "Keating's Powder" is a special preparation, different from, and not to be compared with, any so-called Insect Powders which give so much dissatisfaction to customers.

My Trade Mark, registered October 11, 1876, is—

KEATING'S

PERSIAN

INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

Any one infringing this I shall at once proceed against, as such a step is as much an injury to the whole trade as myself.

THOMAS KEATING.

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

MR. JUSTICE NORTH.

26th October, 1886.

KEATING v. POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED:

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains **any substance poisonous to animals or human beings**, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED:

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this Action.

NOTICE.—Chemists who make statements to customers defamatory of Keating's Insect Powder will be summarily proceeded against.

THE EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCES.

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This Essence is guaranteed to contain all the soluble constituents of COFFEE (the only addition being Pure Sugar), the GRATEFUL AROMA of the freshly roasted Bean, being retained by their Special Process of manufacture.

The New 1s. Bottle makes 30 Cups of Coffee, equal to that made—in the most approved manner—direct from the finest Beans.

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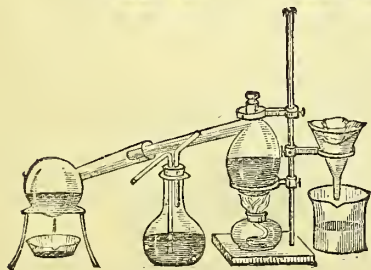
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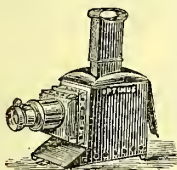
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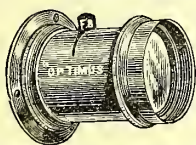
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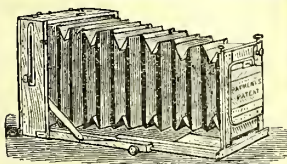
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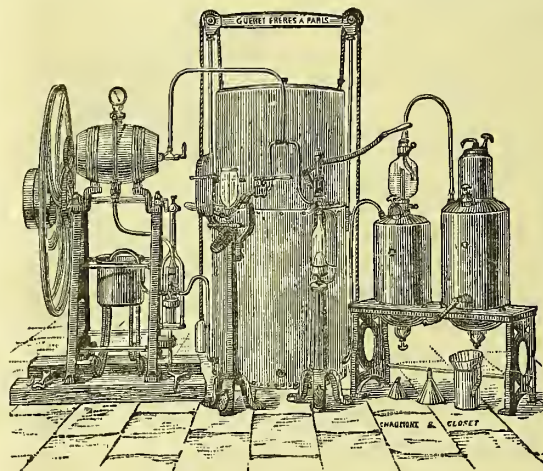
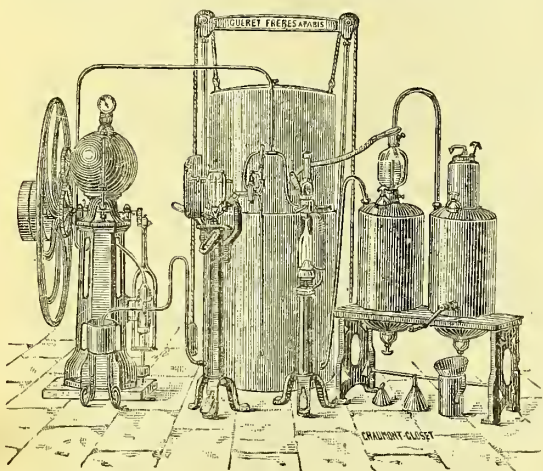
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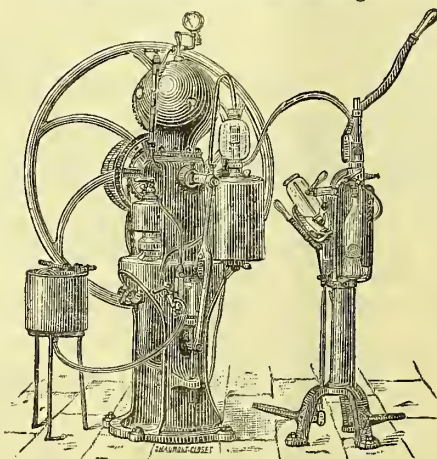
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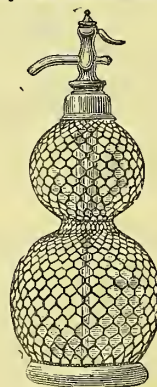
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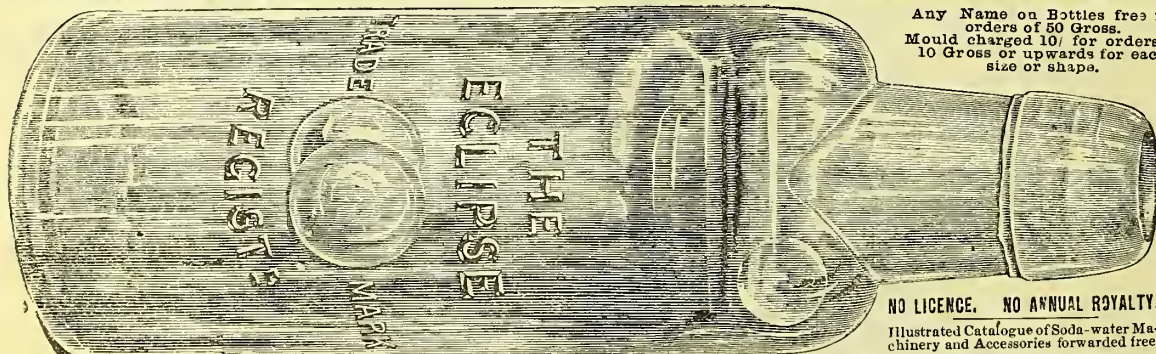
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The Biscuits possessed an agreeable flavour; and they can be pronounced to be well made and of good quality.—We remain, faithfully yours,

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., Lond.,

Author of "Food: Its Adulteration and the Methods for their Detection."

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Circulars and Particulars on application.

The INTERNATIONAL PATENTS ASSOCIATION,
15 NICHOLAS LANE, LONDON, E.C.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND ISUNDRIESMEN.

12½ gals. for £1, Cash free.

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TYRER'S
WORCESTER SAUCE,
YORKSHIRE SAUCE,
"BOROUGH" KETCHUP.
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BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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To Supersede Citric & Tartaric for Aerated Waters. It is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in Great Britain.

THE BEST HOUSES IN THE TRADE HAVE ALREADY ADOPTED IT.

It is thoroughly beneficial, and far better suited to the requirements of the Mineral Water Trade; it is free from lead and all other minerals and cheap acids; it is fully £8 per cwt. cheaper than Citric Acid, which mostly contains lead.

WE COMPETE ON QUALITY AND PRICE.

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"Having gone carefully into the matter I have no hesitation in saying that the patentees have in no way overrated the merits of their acid. There is no doubt in my mind that Phospho-citric Acid produces a much higher class beverage—giving, as they say, 'greater body'—the one thing needful in this class of goods; also a fruity character and mellowness I have never been able to secure with the ordinary acids. The aroma is also more pronounced. 'Purity' was my great incentive to giving the acid a trial, but I found 50s. or 60s. (citric at 1s. 7d. per lb.) per cwt. an economy not often secured under such favourable circumstances."

Why pay 2, 6 per lb. for Citric, when a purer and more efficient Acid can be bought at about ½ the price?

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3-oz. Sample will be sent on receipt of Postage (3 Stamps), or 14 lbs. on approbation.

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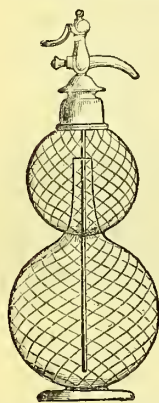
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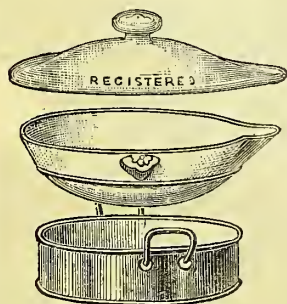
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Each 3/0	5/6	9/6

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Telephone Number,
1852.

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LONDON.

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Bromley and Co. (Woodhead Spa)
Carter, H. W., & Co. (Ginger Ale Essence)
Chemists' Aerated Waters Association
Durrant, Geo., & Co.
Ellis (Ruthin)
Hassall and Co. (Citric Acid, Phospho)
Hay, W. (Hop Ale Essence)
Hunyadi Janos
Ingram and Royle (Mineral and Vichy, Sauerbrunnen, Carlsbad)
Jewell and Brown
Kinmond and Co.
Meadowcroft, W.
Mills and Co. (Bourne)
Taylor, T. and F. J.
Vichy Thermal
Williamson, W. H. (Water Drink)
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Barnett and Foster
Bratby and Hinchliffe
Bush, W. J., & Co. (Foam Producer, &c.)
Darafort, M.
Darafter, H.
Guert Freres
Meadowcroft, W.
Tyler, Hayward, and Co.

ACETIC ACID

Dunn and Co.
Hirst, Brooke and Hirst
Morris and Callard (Salts)
Howards and Sons (Cinchona)
Smith, T. and H.

ALKALOIDS

Howards and Sons (Cinchona)
Smith, T. and H.

AMMONIA

May and Baker

ANALYSIS

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ABROAD

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Drysdale, J. W., and Co.
Eisner and Mendelson (Philadelphia)
Evans, Sons and Mason (Canada)
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Fougera (New York)
Hormusjee Ruttonjee (Bombay)
Kemphorne (New Zealand)
MacNaughtan (New York)
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Roberts (Paris, &c.)
Rooke (Melbourne)
Sharland & Co. (Auckland N.Z.)
Shirreffs and Co. (Allahabad)
Stallman and Fulton
Symes and Co. (Simla)

APPARATUS

Bracher & Co. (Aust., matic distilling)
Knowles, J. (Balances)
Maud, W. R.
May, Roberts (Water-bath)
Orme (Scientific)

Perken, Son and Rayment (Scientific)

Rothermel, Paul (Vinegar)
Wolters, Otto (Balances)

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Bowdler and Co.
Kemp, W., and Son
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May and Baker

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Howards and Sons
May and Baker
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(Feeding)
Toogood

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Keeco and Ashwell (Homoeopathic)
May and Baker
Murray, Sir James (Fluid)

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Maw, S., Son and Thompson (Price Current)
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Foulkes
Kay (Coaguline)
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Wink, J. A., and Co., Lim.
Zimmermann

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HYDROCHLOR.
Howards and Sons

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Fry (Malted)
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Government Sanitary Co.
Hamilton and Co.
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Pattison, Geo.
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Schutze and Co.
Thompson, Millard
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Noakes and Co.

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Orme and Co.
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Meadowcroft, W.
Thompson, H. A., and Son
Tytkie and King
Vogt, G.
Woolley, Sons and Co.

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Feltou (Eucalyptus)
Hay, W.
Lambert, S., and Co.
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Meadowcroft, W.
Rocke, Tompsett (Eucalyptus)
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Howards and Son
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(Dr. Koch's)
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Liebig Co.
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Poths (Leube Rosenthal)

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Hearon, Squire and Francis
Potter and Clarke

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Foulkes

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Hearn, Riodel and Co.)

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Maw, Son and Thompson
May Roberts and Co.
Savars
Thompson, Millard
Toozood, W.

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Maignon (Filtre Rapide)
Mawson Swan, and Weddell
Slack & Brownlow
Stirrat's Carb. Filtr. Co.

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Benger's Pancreatic
Burroughs, Wellcome (Peptonising)
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hearon, Squire (Malted)
International Patents Association

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Nestle, H.
Savory and Moore
Southall Bros. and Barclay
Sumner, R., and Co. (Angels)
Van Abbott (Diabetic)

FULLER'S EARTHS

Brooks, T.
Robinson G.

GINGER ALE

Harston and Co.
Hay, W.
Meadowcroft, W. (Essence of)
Mills, R. M.
Sumner, R., and Co. (Essence)

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Martindale, W. (Nitro-Glycerine Tablets)
Price's Candie Co.

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Hemorrhoids

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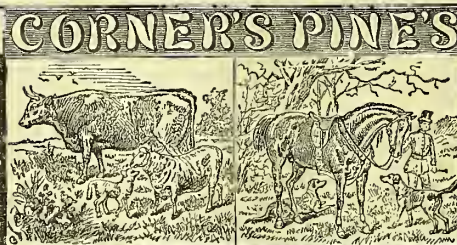
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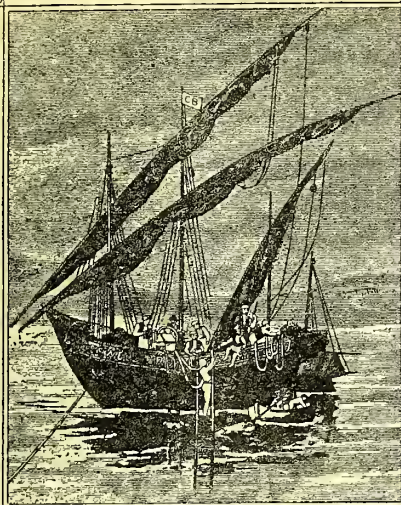
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This display will be the **FINEST EVER SEEN IN THE PROVINCES**, and intending purchasers should make a special effort to call and inspect it.

 Please note that an early appointment is necessary by Post Card to our Representative: Mr. T. R. VERMONT, Victoria Hotel, Manchester.

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Glass Bottles of every description, either Plain or Stoppered, made in White, Blue, Amber, Actinic Green, or any other colour required. Screw Nickel Capped Pomades, Honey Pots, Jelly Jars, &c., &c.

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Special Attention given to Quality. Quotations Post Free to any part of the world on application. The above will be found the **BEST** and **CHEAPEST** HOUSE in the **TRADE**.

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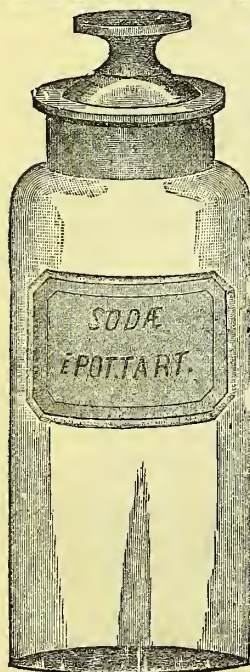
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These Bottles are made with a Recess for the Glass Label, which prevents the Labels from being broken in contact with other Bottles. They are always in their proper position, and are protected from acids, &c.

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WHITE MOULDED PHIALS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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This is the first and only perfected Machine introduced of British manufacture for Gelatine Pill Coating (see "Chemist and Druggist's Diary" for 1887, page 246). The Machine is now supplied on a smaller scale, and is constructed in such a way that prescription pills may be made, coated, and be perfectly dry to send out in half-an-hour. The importance of this advantage will be apparent to all Dispensing firms.

Price of Small Machine, with 12 slides and dipping pan, is **£7 10s.**; Hot Air Director, **10s. extra.**

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JAS. ROBERTSON & CO.,
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Disorders of Nutrition.

FORCE-PRODUCERS.

Every motion, thought and word incurs an expenditure of force. All the vital processes of the body are so many of its manifestations, and are invariably accompanied by tissue change. The greater the effort, the greater will be the force expended. It requires force to break up the food by digestion, to convey it into the system, store it away, and remove all products of tissue waste; it necessitates an expenditure of force to keep the heart throbbing for a lifetime, and to impel the blood unceasingly onward to the arterioles and back another way; with the nerve centres the case is the same.

Deferring all considerations with respect to direct tissue change and the bodily expenditure of force, attention may well be given to the heat available in the food daily ingested. A definite quantitative relationship has been shown to exist between heat and work. The heat necessary to warm one pound of water 1° F. may be converted into sufficient mechanical power to raise 772 pounds one foot. By burning the various nutrient food compounds in oxygen, Dr. Frankland ascertained the actual amount of heat thus set free. In an experiment like this, carbonic acid gas and aqueous vapour are given off, which is the case, but in a less complete degree, when these compounds are used up in the body.

If the muscles of any particular part are exercised, there is a corresponding increased supply of blood, their temperature rises, and the tissue changes are more rapid. The same is the case with exercise of the brain, and nerve centres generally, and the digestive organs as well. We warm our rooms by making the coals give up the force stored away in them by the sun ages ago. We warm our bodies, *i.e.*, maintain the system at its normal temperature, by compelling the foods we eat to yield the force stored away in them also by the sun.

Nearly seven pounds of food are ordinarily taken in a day; of this amount over one pound and a quarter is dry substance, and the remainder, or four-fifths, is water; one per cent. is mineral matter, three per cent. is fat, four per cent. albuminoids, and ten per cent. starch, sugar, &c. To compute the entire daily supply or income of the body, the weight of oxygen in the air respired should be added to the weight of the food; the amount will be nearly eight and a half pounds. All this is accounted for with a tolerable degree of satisfaction in the daily waste, as exhibited in the emanations from the lungs and skin, and the eliminations from the intestinal tract and kidneys.

Substances vary in the amount of heat which they will supply when burnt. Sugar ranks lower than albumen, and albumen lower than starch as warmth-producers. The heat generated by the oxidation of a pound of grape sugar is sufficient to raise 2,033 tons one foot high, that from albumen about one-tenth as much more, and that from starch about one-fifth as much more. Helmholtz showed that only about one-fifth of the force obtainable from the various food ingesta would be available for extraneous mechanical bodily work.

Says Prof. A. H. Church, speaking of the daily income of the human body in a man 5 ft. 8 in. high,

and weighing 11 stone, "It is calculated that an amount of force is available, in one form or another, of heat or mechanical work, which may be expressed as 3,950 tons raised one foot high."

While generalisations are important and find their application in the many, the individual is more or less a law unto himself. One eats very heartily, and another sparingly, but it will not therefore follow that he who eats most will be capable of the more exertion. The individual temperament and hydra-headed idiosyncrasies, the hereditary proclivities and systemic trends, the individual's inclinations, his desires and passions, all these are what the true physician learns to take into account. He combines his rare and priceless knowledge in this regard with that gained from the test tube and microscope, and discerns with clearer vision which way is the best. If disease exist he detects what the digestion can and cannot do, what organs suffer most, and acts accordingly. Those with different ailments are assisted to recovery by obedience to those indications which the precision of scientific knowledge enables us to perceive.

There is and must be a distinct ratio between each man's daily work and his daily food. One requires more nutriment than another to perform the same labour. If the amount of food taken is not enough to enable the individual to perform his work properly, the system first falls back on what is stored away—its reserve forces. If the lesions of disease are making headway, the excess of force-expenditure, instead of being external, is internal, and increased to correspond with the work required to sustain the functions the same as in health, and the ultimate result is self-destruction. There is loss of weight in both instances, for extra force has been supplied at the expense of the tissues themselves.

When the digestive organs are implicated in disease, the effects on nutrition are bad. When the food is not relished, it does not afford perfect nutritive results. A grand force-producer and nutritive adjunct is cod liver oil. But the grandest force-producer, digestive and nutritive adjunct combined—the *most perfect food for those whose forces are on the wane or giving way*—is the *Extract of Malt* prepared by the improved Kepler process. It has thirteen parts of force or heat producers to one part of flesh-formers. Its taste is delicious and refreshing; it is a diastatic corrective of the digestive derangements, being efficiently active in reducing carbo-hydrates to a state of easy assimilability; it supplies the wasting constitution with more force for the amount employed than any nutriment known; it is a nerve and muscle food, a tonic and restorative; it taxes not digestion, but aids effectually in the solution of the food, and saves the patient from falling back on his reserve funds and consuming them. The *Kepler Malt Extract* is the purest, safest, and best; it enjoys the highest praise of the medical press and profession. Read what "The Lancet" says of it:—"Kepler's is the *best known*, and in this country the *largest used Extract of Malt*. It is as distinct an advance in therapeutics as was the introduction of cod liver oil. It is one of our best remedies for atonic dyspepsia, and is undoubtedly useful in consumption and other wasting diseases."

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THE Board of Inland Revenue have just issued to collectors a general order on medicated wines. The order states that "all medicated wines which are really and principally wine, with the addition of ingredients only for the medical and flavouring purposes, are to be charged a duty as ordinary wines, and are to be sold under a wine instead of a spirit licence." We learn from some parts of the country that some excise officers understand this to prohibit the sale of quinine or other B.P. wines, but this is not the case. The general order does not alter the law or any previous Inland Revenue decisions, but simply urges officers to greater vigilance with regard to so-called medicated wines.

THE chemists of Brighton, supported by a number of the medical practitioners of the town (including the president of the British Medical Council), have addressed a petition to the Pharmaceutical Council urging the amendment of the Pharmacy Act in the direction of preventing unqualified persons, formed into limited liability companies, from acting as chemists and druggists.

WE report this week the registration of two new limited liability drug companies.

IN the report of the meeting of the Paris Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday last will be found an interesting pharmaceutical paper by M. Léger, on "Casein as an Emulsifying Agent." With casein M. Léger makes a perfect and palatable emulsion of castor oil and other substances. Another interesting paper was read on a new colouring material for wines which appears to have been very ingeniously devised, and has puzzled the experts.

At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday a letter from Professor Bentley was read, announcing his intended resignation of the chair he has occupied for thirty-eight years. The following gentlemen were elected honorary members of the Society:—Sir Hy. Acland, Messrs. Bosisto (Melbourne), Brunnengrüber (Rostock), Lauder Brunton, Du Barry (Strasbourg), Thiselton Dyer, T. R. Fraser (Edinburgh), Ladenburg (Kiel), Maisch (Philadelphia), Mehu, and Pasteur (Paris), and Waldheim (Vienna).

The report and balance-sheet to be submitted to the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society are printed after our report of the Council meeting.

DIARY FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, May 9.

Royal Institution. General monthly meeting, at 5 P.M.

Tuesday, May 10.

Royal Institution, at 3 P.M. Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., on "Electricity."

Wednesday, May 11.

Royal Microscopical Society, at 8 P.M. Dr. Maddox, on "The Different Tissues found in the Muscle of a Mummy."

Thursday, May 12.

Royal Institution, at 3 P.M. Professor Dewar, F.R.S., on "The Chemistry of the Organic World."

Friday, May 13.

Royal Institution, at 9 P.M. Professor Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S., on "Some Electrical Fishes."

Saturday, May 14.

Royal Institution, at 3 P.M. Professor Hales, M.A., on "Victorian Literature."

POST-CARD COMPETITION—No. 10.

ON April 16 and 23 we asked correspondents to select from the nineteen candidates the five to be rejected. At the same time we suggested that political reasons for such rejections should be given. We have received in reply 123 post-cards, besides which several came after the competition, and about half a dozen were wasted in the Post Office because correspondents had infringed the regulations by writing "post-card competition" on the side of the card reserved for address only. Scarcely any attempt was made to fulfil the implied conditions of the competition by giving reasonable reasons for objecting to candidates, and the great majority merely "tipped" the five names likely to be left out of the list on the day of election. It happens, however, that among our 128 cards every candidate is more or less "pilled," and it may be of some little interest to see the relative frequency with which this operation has been performed in each case. The table comes out as follows:—

Neve 103	Hampson .. 27	Savage .. 11
Evans 85	Williams .. 24	Richardson .. 10
Watt 80	Cross 20	Symes 9
Harrison .. 63	Hills 18	Southall .. 5
Martin 59	Robbins .. 18	Baldon 4
Newsholme .. 45	Carteighe .. 12	
Butt 36	Atkins 11	

WE do not think that any of our correspondents have dealt with the matter in the manner proposed, but as we find that sixteen have indicated the first five names on the above list, we make the award two pounds instead of a guinea, and send 2s. 6d. to each of the following:—

Mr. H. Aves, care of Mr. Potts, Mansfield; Mr. J. Cocks, Stonehouse; Mr. H. E. Cullwick, Harrogate; Mr. G. A. E. Campbelltown; Mr. R. Kemp, Alford; Mr. J. C. Kent, Windsor; Mr. J. S. Littlewood, care of Mr. Plant, Gorton, Manchester; Mr. H. R. Lowther, Swansea; Mr. A. E. Palmer, Wolverhampton; Mr. W. Quick, Lympstone; Mr. S. R. Schofield, Manchester; Mr. W. J. Shinn, care of Mr. Brooks, Louth; Mr. W. Smith, care of Messrs. Palk & Smith, Torquay; Mr. W. Thomson, care of Messrs. Parker & Co., Bradford; Mr. W. L. Wells, Louth; Mr. E. F. Williamson, New Clce.

Metropolitan Reports.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The offices of the London Chamber of Commerce will be removed, on May 10, from King William Street to Botolph House, Eastcheap.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The following 15 candidates have been selected by the Council of the Royal Society to be recommended for election into the society. The ballot will take place on June 9 at 4 p.m.:—Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, Dr. J. T. Cash, Sir J. N. Douglas, Professor J. A. Ewing, Professor G. Forbes, Dr. W. R. Gowers, Professor A. B. W. Kennedy, Dr. G. King, Sir J. Kirk, Professor O. J. Lodge, Professor J. Milne, the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, Mr. G. J. Snelus, Lord Walsingham, and Mr. W. Whitaker.

SUICIDE WITH VERMIN-KILLER.—On Thursday, April 27, Mrs. Britten, a married woman, living with her husband at 14 Northport Street, New North Road, Hoxton, was found lying in her bedroom in a dying condition. Dr. Foy, who was called, stated she was suffering from poisoning. Emetics were administered, but in twenty minutes after Mrs. Britten expired. It seems that she purchased a sixpenny packet of rat poison a week previously from a chemist in Bridport Street, signing the name of her husband.

SOUTH LONDON SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, KENNINGTON ROAD, S.E.—The following prizes were presented to the successful competitors at the school examinations held on March 30 and 31, and April 15 and 16, 1887:—Senior Chemistry, medal, C. Atterbury; certificate, W. Minchin. Junior Chemistry, medal, H. Evans; certificate, D. D. West. Botany, medal, C. T. Rutter; certificate, F. D. Bray. Materia Medica, medal, F. D. Bray; certificate, C. H. Cadge. Pharmacy, medal, C. H. Cadge; certificate, C. T. Rutter. Extra Certificates of Merit, Messrs. Cowper, Duplock, Gabbetis, Timmis, and Seely.

THE SALE OF POISONS.—At the West Ham Police Court last week a man was remanded on a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Dr. Grogono, the divisional surgeon, on that occasion told the magistrate that laudanum was a poison the purchase of which had to be signed for, but small quantities could be had without that formality. In this case the prisoner bought twopennyworth at one shop, twopennyworth at another, and a pennyworth at a third. This quantity would be sufficient to cause death. This story, says a scribe in the *St. James's Gazette*, is an instructive one, and seems to show the necessity of an amendment of the Act relating to the sale of poisons.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual meeting was held on Monday, May 2, Sir William Bowman, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., Manager and Vice-President, in the chair. The annual report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1886, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the Institution, was read and adopted. The real and funded property now amounts to above 83,000*l.*, entirely derived from the contributions and donations of the members. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—President, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.; treasurer, Henry Pollock, Esq.; secretary, Sir Frederick Bramwell, D.C.L., F.R.S., M. Inst. C.E.; with boards of "managers" and "visitors."

STEALING SCENT.—At the Guildhall Police Court, on April 28, Alfred Hedges, 15, a van-boy in the employment of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., wholesale druggists, Artillery Lane, was charged with having stolen an ounce bottle of otto of roses, value 2*s.*, the property of his employers. A bottle of otto of roses was sent to the firm from the country, and soon after was missing. The prisoner was detected by the scent of roses which hung about him, and ultimately the bottle was found at his mother's house. Mr. Alderman Savory said that as the prisoner was very young, and had been in the prosecutors' employ for two years, he thought the best thing he could do would be to remand the prisoner for a week, in order that the prison chaplain might talk to him.

INACCURATE DISPENSING.—At the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, May 3, Mr. James Cowen, chemist, of 3 Greycoat Place, Westminster, was summoned at the instance of the District Board of Works, under the Adulteration of

Food and Drugs Act, for selling a preparation of quinine not of the nature and substance demanded. Mr. Warrington Rogers prosecuted for the parish. Mr. Lightfoot, District Board inspector, took a prescription for 24 grains of quinine bisulphate to the defendant, and when compounded the medicine was found to contain only 14.56 grains, a deficiency of nearly 40 per cent. Defendant said he had been a dispenser thirty-five years, and he could not tell how such a mistake occurred. Mr. d'Eyncourt said, giving him credit for its being a mistake, he must fine him 40*s.* Prescriptions should be accurately dispensed.

[The name of the person above mentioned is not to be found on the Register of Chemists and Druggists.]

ROBBERY BY AN ERRAND-BOY.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Saturday last George Andrews, 13, an errand-boy, was charged with stealing from a cash-box at 293 Pentonville Road a sum of 17*s.*, the money of his employers, Messrs. David Morgan & Co., chemists and druggists. The lad had been for some months in the employ of Messrs. Morgan at a salary of 6*s.* 6*d.* a week. He had been suspected of stealing money, and on the previous day the manager, Mr. Clarke, had marked 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* before putting it into the cash-box. After the shop was closed and the prisoner had been dismissed for the night the manager secreted himself in the shop, and soon after ten o'clock he heard a noise and saw the prisoner make his way in from below the shop, to which he had obtained access by getting through a window which was protected by iron bars. As it was dark Mr. Clarke could not see what the boy did, but he heard him go to the cash-box and take something out. He then left his place of concealment and seized the boy, whom he gave into custody. The lad was searched, and 17*s.* in marked money was found in his possession. The boy admitted his guilt, and his mother, who was in court, pleaded hard that the magistrate would deal leniently with the lad. He had, she said, hitherto been a good boy, and this was his first offence. Mr. Hosack said the boy had behaved very badly, but as imprisonment would perhaps ruin him for life he would only sentence him to receive six strokes with the birch rod.

ALLEGED OFFENCE UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—At the Marylebone Police Court, on Tuesday, May 3, Samuel Clarke, 69, described as a blacking manufacturer, of Little Albany Street, Regent's Park, was charged on a warrant with contravening the 2nd section of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1862, by falsely applying the trademark of Messrs. Brown & Son, blacking manufacturers, of Garrick Street, to his blacking, with intent to defraud. Mr. T. D. Dutton, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Francis, jun., solicitor, defended. The prisoner had been, it was said, a blacking manufacturer for over twenty years, and the prosecutors had been in the same business for between sixty and seventy years. The prisoner had, it was alleged, purchased a general dealer's bottles having on them the labels of Messrs. Day & Martin, Messrs. Everett, and Messrs. Brown & Son, taken the labels off, cleaned them, and affixed them to bottles which had been filled with blacking of his own make, and which was very inferior to that made by the prosecutors. The blacking was sold to customers at 9*s.* for three dozen, that being 1*s.* under the price charged by the prosecutors firm. There was reason to believe that this had been going on for a long time. Some sixteen years ago proceedings were taken against the prisoner with reference to an article sold as a skin reviver, but as he undertook not to repeat his conduct the case was withdrawn. Evidence having been given in support of the charge, Mr. Cooke granted a remand.

THE SHOP HOURS REGULATION ACT.—The first prosecution in London under this Act was heard at Clerkenwell Police Court before Mr. Barstow on Friday last, when Messrs. J. & R. Woosman, retail drapers, of Holloway, were summoned by Henry Joshua Priest (secretary of the United Society of Shop Assistants) for having employed Amelia Henderson and Mildred Manns, young persons under the age of 18, at their premises for a longer period than 74 hours, including meal times, during the week ending March 26, contrary to the Shop Hours Regulation Act, 1885. Mr. Shirley, M.P., barrister, appeared to prosecute. On the summons being read over Mr. Woosman at once pleaded guilty. Mr. Shirley said he wished to state that the case was one of great public importance, and that the girls had been worked for 97 hours. Mr. Barstow interposed and said the case

was at an end; the defendant had pleaded guilty. The defendant called the attention of the magistrate to section 9 of the Act, which was to the effect that "Nothing in this Act shall apply to shops where the only persons employed are at home—that is to say, are members of the same family dwelling there—or to members of the employer's family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached." He contended that the girls were really at home, as they lived on the premises. Mr. Shirley desired to address the Court, but Mr. Barstow declined to hear anything further from either side. He should fine the defendant the full penalty of 20s. and 2s. costs in each case.

AN ABORTION CASE.—On Wednesday Dr. Danford Thomas opened an inquiry into circumstances attending the death of Millie Turnbull Moodie, aged twenty-three years, a mantlemaker, lately residing at 25 Albany Street, Regent's Park. The deceased was employed at Mr. Peter Robinson's, and evidence went to show that before she died she had had a miscarriage, having taken drugs to procure abortion. She had been attended by Mr. Titley, chemist, 44 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, and by a certain Dr. Sutton.

Thomas Titley gave evidence, and stated that he had known the deceased as a customer for two years, and of late she had complained of a cough, for which he gave her simple remedies. Some six weeks ago she complained of being pregnant, and asked for certain drugs, which he gave her.

The Coroner here said that he must caution the witness, who was not bound to state anything which might incriminate himself. If a person knowingly supplied drugs for an illegal purpose, then it was a question whether that person was not running great risks.

The witness said that he did not know, when he supplied the drugs, the condition the deceased was in. On Easter Monday Miss Clayton came to him and told him that Miss Moodie had had a fall, and that it had brought on a miscarriage. Dr. Sutton yesterday met with an accident, having fallen on a doorstep, and was now in an insensible condition and unable to appear at this court.

Dr. C. C. Fuller, 10 St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, and Professor A. J. Pepper, who had made a post-mortem examination, both gave evidence. The latter stated that the drugs which were sold to the deceased would not have produced abortion unless taken in very large quantities.

Mr. Titley, recalled, stated that he did not know when he supplied her with the drugs that she wanted them for procuring an abortion; but after having taken them she asked him to supply her with something else, which he refused to do.

The Coroner adjourned the inquiry for a fortnight.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. H. H. Millhouse, president, in the chair. There was a good attendance. After the minutes had been read and confirmed, Messrs. Barnes and Hartridge were appointed scrutators; and while they were counting the voting-papers for the election of the Council, Mr. Botham (Secretary) read the report of the Council, which showed that the Association numbered 165 members, 72 of whom have been enrolled during the present session. This was an increase of 34. There were 34 patrons, being an increase of 7. The average attendance at the meetings had been exceptionally good, viz. 38; this being much larger than during any previous period. The papers read were of considerable merit, and many of them of special value. The conversazione and annual dinner were also very successful.

A grant of 20*l.*, or an increase of 5*l.*, towards the publication of the proceedings of the Association had been made. The sole disappointment of the session was the apathy shown by members in not competing for the "Burroughs Wellcome Prize"; three essays only were received, and after careful consideration, the committee decided that none were of that standard which would justify them in recommending the Council to make the award.

In concluding, the report referred to the unexampled success of the session, and the rapid progress the Association had made, and the Council thanked members and friends who had helped them in the work of the Association.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the members on the exceptional success of the

session. After referring to the conversazione and dinner, he explained that the small number of competitors for the Burroughs Wellcome prize appeared to be due to a disposition on the part of several who would have competed, thinking that certain other members better up than they would compete, so that there would be no chance of their succeeding. He had called upon the firm who offered the prize, and they had expressed their satisfaction with the explanation, and agreed to again offer the prize next year. Mr. Dymond seconded the motion, and it was supported by Mr. Blackham. In reply to Mr. Blackham, the President stated that the average attendance the previous year was only 21, and that the highest average of any year but the present was 31. The largest attendance this session was 65, as compared with 63 on the previous occasion.

Mr. Dodd (Treasurer) then submitted the accounts for the year. These showed a balance to the good of over 30*l.*, as compared with 24*l.* on the previous year. The receipts were as follows:—

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of April 30, 1886	24	1	0½
Grant from Publishing Fund	15	0	0
165 Members' subscriptions	41	5	0
34 Patrons' subscriptions	18	18	0
Balance from Dinner Fund	7	6	2
Publishing of papers (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) ..	1	3	6
Donations:—The York Glass Company	1	1	0
Professor Attfield	1	1	0
Professor Bentley	1	1	0
Thomas Morson, Esq., F.C.S.	1	1	0
W. A. H. Naylor, Esq., F.C.S.	0	5	0
G. H. S.	0	2	6
Messrs. Allen & Hanburys	1	1	0
„ Barclay & Co.	1	1	0
„ Barron, Harveys & Co.	1	0	0
„ Barrow, Squire & Co.	1	1	0
„ Bourne, Johnson & Latimer	0	10	0
„ Burgess, Willows & Francis	1	1	0
„ Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.	2	2	0
„ Evans, Lescher & Webb	1	1	0
„ Ford, Shapland & Co.	0	10	6
„ D. & W. Gibbs	0	10	6
„ Hearon, Squire & Francis	1	1	0
„ Hill & Sons	1	1	0
„ Hodgkinson, Stead & Treacher	1	1	0
„ Maw, Son & Thompson	1	1	0
„ Meggeson & Co.	1	1	0
„ J. Sanger & Sons	1	1	0
„ Savory & Moore	2	2	0
„ Smith & Co.	1	1	0
„ Toogood	1	1	0
„ Wright, Layman & Unnney	1	1	0
The York Glass Company	1	1	0
Rent of Piano	5	0	0
Sale of Proceedings	6	13	3
Advertisement in Proceedings	4	16	0

£151 4 5½

The President, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet, stated that the increased receipts were principally due to increased membership. Mr. Blackham seconded the motion, and commented on several of the items in the accounts. Then followed a long discussion, which, in a great measure, was of a humorous character, in which the members expressed themselves as to the policy of charging only a nominal sum for the proceedings, also regarding the programmes for the social meetings, and the supply of refreshments thereat. The president and the treasurer replied to the critics, and the reports were unanimously adopted. A member having complained of letters addressed to the rooms going amissing, and the president having replied, it was moved and agreed that the following sentence be added to rule 6:—"Members shall not be entitled to tickets for the conversazione unless their subscriptions be paid."

The scrutators returned at this stage and reported that seventy-nine voting papers had been received, three of these being informal. The result of the voting was that the old members of Council had been re-elected. The scrutators were thanked for their labours.

The president then delivered a short valedictory address, in which he congratulated the members on the great success of the association, which he considered a power in the phar-

maceutical world. That being so it was necessary that they should be careful in using the power, and if they continued to work as earnestly in the future as in the past, they were destined to achieve great things. He thanked the members for their behaviour towards him during the session.

Mr. Blackham eloquently and forcibly moved that the best thanks of the Association be given to Mr. Millhouse for his services as president. This was seconded by Mr. Taylor, and agreed to with acclamation. Mr. Millhouse having replied the proceedings were concluded.

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

BRIGHTON.

CHEMISTS AND DRUG COMPANIES.—The following is a copy of a petition which has this week been sent to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society from the chemists of the Parliamentary borough of Brighton. Its purpose will be apparent on perusal. It may be noted that the petition is supported by some of the leading medical practitioners of the borough, the President of the British Medical Association being among them; which circumstance, it is considered, ought to entitle it to the favourable consideration of the Council. It undoubtedly proves that a great evil exists, and that the protection to the public which Parliament considers necessary in the dispensing and compounding of medicines is, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, not obtained. We are informed that had time permitted there was good reason to believe that several more medical practitioners would have signed the petition endorsing the views expressed. The active movers in this matter were, we believe, Mr. E. C. Caton, 6 Waterloo Street, and Mr. E. F. Salmon, 30 Western Road, Hove.

"COPY OF PETITION FROM THE CHEMISTS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON TO THE COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN."

"We, the undersigned pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists of the Parliamentary borough of Brighton, beg respectfully to call the attention of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to the present unsatisfactory state of the Pharmacy Act of 1868, through the dispensing carried on by unqualified persons trading as companies, whereby the intention of that Act 'to limit the dispensing and compounding of medicines to persons legally qualified under it, for the due protection and safety of the public,' is not carried out; and that whereas it has been clearly shown by frequent legal decisions that it is unlawful, according to that Act, for one unqualified person to carry on business with qualified assistants, therefore it ought undoubtedly to be made equally unlawful for two, three, or more unqualified and irresponsible persons, in combination together, to do what one of them in their individual capacity could not. And we would respectfully represent to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the necessity that exists for taking some steps to remedy the existing state of things, and to get the said Act amended on this point in order that it may be made to answer the purpose for which it was intended."

Signed as Under :

Barton Brothers, 77 King's Road
W. H. Gibson, 107 King's Road
Savory & Moore, 86 King's Road
A. G. Everard, 107 King's Road
William Else, 52 King's Road
J. C. Perress, 48 East Street
Glaisher & Kemp, 12 North Street
Fred. Wm. Salmon, 30 Western Road, Hove
S. B. Hardcastle, 71 East Street
P. W. Blacklock, 32 Old Steine
Edw. Wyborne, 32 Marine Parade
J. W. Stableforth, 19 Bedford Street
Edwin B. Vizer, 154 Marine Parade

Thos. Jeeves, 88 St. George's Road
Edward S. Balcchin, Montrose House, Margate
Walter Henry Smith, 36 St. George's Road
Marshall Leigh, 46 Dyke Road
Herbert Levett, 22 London Road
John Smithson, 1 Preston Road
Hy. Elliston Firman, 56 Preston Road
John Arnold, 5 Beaconsfield Terrace
John Grinstead, Preston Park
Thomas Robson, 4 Victoria Road
William Barnett, St. James Street

Edward Histed, 2 & 3 Upper St. James Street
E. Wallae Savage, 109 St. James Street
F. Adams, 7 Belgrave Terrace
George Hickley, 101 Church Street
Kilby Pearse, 16 Western Road
T. H. B. Long, 2 Western Place
Thomas Bullen, 24 Church Road
Hy. Long, 139 Church Road
W. Thomas Parris, 105 Church Road
Arthur A. Damant, 114 Church Road
Peter Howell Llewellyn, 4 Victoria Terrace
J. R. Gwatkin, 49 Grand Parade
J. W. Chaplin, 21 North Road

Edw. R. Harris, 30 Richmond Place
B. F. H. Mandsen, 5 Lewis Road
G. G. Hornsby, 33 Lewis Road
Herbert Chambers, 19 Norfolk Square
Edw. H. Moore, 67 Preston Street
Kinnaird Metherell, 101 Western Road
John Christopher Stead, 32 Ship Street
John Padwick, 5 Preston Street
Henry Moore, 67 Preston Street
Edwin C. Caton, 6 Waterloo Street
Arthur B. Hughes, 6 Waterloo Street
Ernest F. Salmon, 20 Western Road
George Muston, 57 Western Road

Copy of Endorsement to accompany Chemists' Petition by the Leading Medical Practitioners of the Borough.

"We, the undersigned Medical Practitioners of the Parliamentary Borough of Brighton, endorse the views of the Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists as set forth in the accompanying Petition."

Signed :

W. Withers Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.
(President of the British Medical Association)
John Uthoff, M.D., F.R.C.S.
H. Algernon Hodson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
H. S. Branfoot, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.
William Kebbell, M.D. (Medical Officer of Health)
H. Marcus Allen, F.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., &c.

W. Seymour Burrows, M.R.C.S. Eng.
Fred. W. Salzmann, M.R.C.S., M.S.A.
Geo. Browne, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
G. F. Hodgson, M.R.C.S., &c.
Willoughby Turner, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., &c.
A. W. Athol Johnstone, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., &c.

CHATHAM.

BUYING DRUGS BY THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At a meeting of the Medway Board of Guardians last week Mr. Fordam believed some orders had been given without the House Committee or the Board knowing anything about them. Mr. Lamb said he saw from the master's book that 6 four-gallon bottles of Condy's Fluid had been obtained from a London firm. He should like to know why it was not obtained from a local firm. It could be obtained as cheaply at Chatham or Rochester. The master said that Condy's Fluid was obtained from a wholesale house recommended by the doctor, from which firm the drugs used in the house were obtained. Mr. Cole: Is there any contract? The Master: No. Mr. Cole considered that there ought to be some kind of a contract. Last quarter they paid 72s. for drugs. The clerk said that included Condy's Fluid. Mr. Fordam said that Mr. Lamb would know what the drugs, &c., were worth, and proposed that he should examine the accounts. Mr. Lamb contended that local firms should be patronised. The chairman (Mr. Stignant) was of the same opinion if the articles could be purchased at the same price. The medical officer had recommended Messrs. Thompson's as a respectable wholesale firm supplying articles at wholesale prices, and on these grounds the Board thought fit to deal with them. Mr. Lamb said Condy's Fluid was a proprietary article, and was supplied at the same price all over. It was understood that the question would be fully discussed at the next meeting of the Board.

NOTTINGHAM.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening a slight fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Cowley, chemist, 28 London Road. The brigade soon extinguished the flames with a hand-pump. The fire was caused by a youth going near some oil cisterns with a naked light.

OXFORD.

OPENING OF THE NEW DISPENSARY.—The Cutler Boulter Provident Dispensary was opened on April 27, in presence of a distinguished company, by the Mayor, who, in the course of an address, stated that the charity was founded by Mr.

Edward Boulter, whose will was dated March 21, 1736, the bequest amounting to over 4,000*l*. Since that time various charitable objects had been carried out under the foundation, and in 1833 it was decided to erect two dispensaries. The erection of one of these is delayed for some time. He formally handed over the dispensary to Sir Henry Acland and his co-directors. Sir Henry Acland made a long speech in reply, and at the conclusion of the proceedings invited the company to inspect the building, of which he gave a description. The dispensary itself, he said, although small, is as well fitted up as such an institution could be. The Pharmaceutical Society were so good as to let their officer, Mr. Ince, assist him, and he believed the best shopfitter in London had been employed, and he had done it in a moderate way, and with the same kindly feeling as others who had been employed on the building. The sanitary and medical arrangements were of the most complete kind. The building stands on the north side of a new street leading from Worcester Street to the Cattle Market, and is approached by a small entrance hall from Worcester Street, and has an exit into the new street by way of an enclosed court. The wing of the building next to Worcester Street contains two consulting rooms for medical officers, and an office on the ground-floor, with committee-rooms on the first floor. The dispenser's house and shop extend from the front to the Cattle Market, and contain two sitting and three bed rooms, with kitchen and other offices. Mr. J. F. Burnett, F.C.S., is the dispenser of the institution.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.

A CONVICT'S FORTUNE.—A man named Hollis, formerly a chemist at Stoke, who was sentenced to death at the Stafford Assizes in 1882, and whose sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude for life, has lately been left a considerable sum of money under the will of a grandfather. On an application being made to the stipendiary magistrate at Stoke, it has been ordered that the use of the money shall be granted to the wife and children of the convict, who, since the sentence, have been comparatively destitute.

SWANSEA.

DRUG STORE.—Following other large towns, Swansea has at last a co-operative drug store. For many years the grocers have been handling patent medicines, but it was not until a Mr. Atkins succeeded to the business of the late Mr. Griffiths, Wind Street, Swansea, that cutting was resorted to by any of the chemists. Mr. Atkins has just issued a quarto list, in which all the leading patents are reduced to the lowest possible prices; while, for the dispensing of prescriptions, "in which only the purest and best drugs are used," prices are quoted at "one-half those usually made." The following tariff is given:—

PRICES OF MIXTURES FOR CASH ONLY.

	Usual price.		Reduced price.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Draughts ..	0 6	to 1 0	0 3	to 0 6
4-oz. mixtures ..	1 0	" 1 6	0 6	" 0 9
6-oz. "	1 4	" 2 0	0 8	" 1 0
8-oz. "	1 6	" 2 6	0 9	" 1 3
12-oz. "	2 0	" 3 0	1 0	" 1 6
16-oz. "	2 6	" 4 0	1 3	" 2 0

Fills, powders, liniments, and lotions are charged at equally low prices.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Time brings changes, and at present there seem to be more in our "braif toun" than have been witnessed for many a day. Rumours of an unsettling tendency are afloat, but we hope to wait long for confirmation. Fortune also seems to favour some and play with others. Mr. W. Reid has just removed across the street to his new premises. Altogether the change seems to be for the better. Mr. D. A. Mortimer is also removing his branch shop from 3 to 1 Chattan Place. This is a compulsory move, but with P.O. work he will be in a position to meet the requirements of his customers with greater despatch and more comfort to himself. Mr. G. E. Broomhead is opening a branch in Fountainhall Road as soon as building operations will permit. Mr. Andrew Craig is opening a new shop in

Gallowgate. Dr. Scroggie is opening one in Woolmanhill, and there is another to be opened in Baker Street by Dr. Alexander Reith.

DOCTORS' SHOPS.—Till within the past few years Aberdeen was almost free from doctors' shops, but now we run neck and neck with many a larger centre.

A PARTNER WANTED.—In this northern clime we have occasional cases which might prove interesting were they thoroughly investigated. Only some ten days ago the following advertisement appeared in our local press:—"Partner wanted for a country business. One with *some knowledge* of drugs. Apply, &c."

DR. JOHN GORDON, Ph.C., although unsuccessful in his candidature for the chair of *Materia Medica* in Aberdeen University, vacant through the death of the late lamented Dr. A. Dyce Davidson, has, we are pleased to hear, been appointed by the new professor (Dr. Cash) as his assistant, and he is already, through his lucidity in demonstration and apt teaching, making fast friends with the students.

THE SOCIETY'S DINNER.—The members of the A. & N. of S. Society of Chemists and Druggists met to-day (Wednesday) to decide upon where their annual dinner should be held. Mr. Ritchie moved, and Mr. Whyte seconded, "That, seeing the meagre support the holding of the annual dinner in Elgin received from the local chemists, this meeting recommends that it be held at Stonehaven on June 15, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the four gentlemen who had kindly consented to favour them with their presence at dinner."

EDINBURGH.

MR. D. B. DOTT, F.R.S.E., has retired from his position in the firm of Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., manufacturing chemists, Abbey Hill.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.—The next evening meeting will take place on Wednesday, May 11. Papers are promised by Mr. Maben, Hawick; Mr. Peddie, assistant to Professor Tait, the University; and by Messrs. Dott and Boa.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society paid a visit to Edinburgh last week while the Board of Examiners was sitting, and was present at the examinations on several days. This is the first time that Mr. Carteighe has visited Scotland in his official capacity since the dispute about the North British Branch. He obtained a hearty reception, and was entertained to dinner in the Balmoral Hotel by the Board of Examiners. The proceedings were of a very harmonious character.

Trade Notes.

MR. W. EDWARDS, chemist and druggist, has opened new premises in Edge Lane, Liverpool, at the corner of South Bank Road.

THE directors of the Hop Bitters Company (Limited) decided at their meeting on April 28, to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending March 31 last. Dividend warrants will be posted on May 18.

DR. MIEL'S PERFECT HEALTH BISCUITS.—These are biscuits in which the constituents of bone, teeth, and enamel are combined in such a manner as to render their presence practically undetectable by taste. The biscuits should be of special value to children of a rickety tendency, and in other cases which require treatment with earthy phosphates. They cannot be distinguished by taste from ordinary sweet biscuits, and being neatly put up should take well. The makers are the International Patents Association, 15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

MESSRS. CRESSWELL BROTHERS, encouraged by the success which attended their "sponge-show week" in London, have arranged to make a similar display in Manchester. During the current month (May) they will have a large assortment of sponges on view at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, under the charge of their representative, Mr. T. R. Vermont, and they invite chemists to make appointments to inspect this. They offer, too, to pay the railway journey of any 10*l*. purchaser who may come from within fifty miles of Manchester.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE last meeting of the present Council was held on Wednesday, Mr. Michael Carteighe (President) in the chair. The other members present were:—Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Butt, Cross, Gostling, Greenish, Hampson, Hills, Radley, Richardson, Robbins, Savage, Southall, Symes, and Williams.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting (which were approved), and the President read a list of persons for election as members, &c., of the Society, who were duly elected.

ELECTION OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

The PRESIDENT then rose to propose the election of twelve distinguished men of science as honorary and corresponding members of the Society. In doing so, he pointed out that, in accordance with the by-law, the election had to take place that day. He reminded the Council of the proposals that had been made in the altered by-laws to have two classes of honorary members, viz. honorary members and corresponding members. In consequence of this, no election had been made for several years, and there were now no less than twelve vacancies in the list of fifty. He did not require to say a word regarding the twelve gentlemen whose names he now submitted, as agreed upon at the last council meeting. They were men who were most distinguished in the branches of knowledge to which they were devoted, and who would do honour to the Society by allowing their names to be placed on the list of honorary members. He then read the names of the twelve, which are as follows:—

Sir Henry Acland, K.C.B., Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford; Mr. Joseph Bosisto, M.I.A., Victoria, Past President Phar. Soc. Vic.; Professor Christian Brunlengräber, President Deutscher Apothec. Verein; Dr. Lauder Brunton, London; Professor De Bary, Professor of Botany, Strasburg; Mr. Thiselton Dyer, Kew; Professor T. R. Fraser, Edinburgh; Professor A. Ladenburg, Kiel; Professor J. M. Maisch, Philadelphia; Dr. Méhu, Pharmacien de l'Hôpital Necker, Paris; Professor Pasteur, Paris; Dr. A. von Waldheim, Editor of the *International Pharmacopœia*, Vienna.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. The Council then entered upon

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

First, the report of the *Finance Committee* was agreed to, the most important item in it being a payment of 1,500*l.* for building purposes. The *Benevolent Fund* report showed that the Committee had considered eight cases, and recommended three grants of 10*l.* each, and two of 5*l.* One case was deferred for further consideration until next meeting, and two, being unsatisfactory, were not entertained. The report of the *Benevolent Fund Dinner Committee* was also read, but it referred only to matters of detail. Nevertheless, the President did not let the opportunity slip for calling the attention of members anew to the purpose of the dinner. A circular is about to be issued to all who are interested in the Benevolent Fund, asking for contributions to the Secretary's list of subscriptions, which is to be read at the dinner. In asking members and others to give this appeal their best consideration, the President said that the work of the fund was patent, and that it was a good work had been amply testified. He wished again to state that it was not the Pharmaceutical Society's fund, but was a fund for the relief of every person on the register of chemists and druggists, their widows and orphans, and was not reserved for members of the Society merely. That the grants from the fund were distributed by the Council in a most catholic spirit was, he believed, a well-known fact. (Hear, hear.)

The reports were agreed to, as was also that of the *Library, Museum, Laboratory and House Committee*. The only matters in this which do not come up at every meeting were a recommendation for imparting to the outside of the house its annual coat of paint, and to execute other repairs inside. The Nottingham Chemists' Association had applied for materia medica specimens for teaching purposes. The President referred to this in submitting the report to the meeting, saying that the Council was always very pleased to grant such requests.

IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. RICHARDSON then moved that the Council go into committee while he spoke on some matters in connection with the evening meetings of the North British Branch. After some time the Council resumed, the President immediately announcing that the annual report and other matters would be considered in committee. Our representative accordingly withdrew.

While in committee the Council also considered the reports of the Law and Parliamentary Committee and the General Purposes Committee, and a discussion lasting two hours and a half ensued. During this discussion the President gave an account of the present position of the Pharmacy Bill which is before the House of Commons, and on the Council resuming, the committee reports, before mentioned, were agreed to, as was also a resolution authorising the annual report and balance-sheet to be circulated to the members and associates in business along with the voting-papers.

THE NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

The SECRETARY then read a report by the Executive Committee in Scotland regarding its operations since its appointment three months ago. The report stated that the examinations in Edinburgh had lately been attended by a very large number of candidates, but that they are conducted with an ease and comfort which show the advantages of the new premises. Reference was also made to the successful series of evening meetings which were commenced in February. It was stated in reference to the library, that the circulation of books had very largely increased, and that the attendance of visitors had increased fully 50 per cent. in the first quarter of this year, and that from those and other sources it was evident that a great impetus had been given to interest in the Society's work by removal to the new premises.

The PRESIDENT, in moving that the report be received and entered in the minutes, said that he was sure that he was speaking for the Council and for the members of the Society generally when he said that he was glad that the executive was able to give such a satisfactory account of the work of the Society in the north. He was in a position to say that, from personal observation in the previous week, when he attended the meeting of the Board of Examiners in Edinburgh, that the number of students who visited the premises for the sake of the museum specimens, apart from the candidates who visited at the period of examination, was very large, and the same would be said of young and old visitors who used the library. He had been highly pleased by his observations, and in every respect the Society had no reason to feel anything else than gratified at buying the house in York Place. In reference to the bearing of the report upon the tenure of office of the present executive, he said that it was contemplated in Edinburgh that a new executive would be elected after the election of the Council in May, and the whole of the Society would then have a voice in the election. In conclusion, he congratulated the members on the pharmaceutical progress which was being made in Scotland. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

BRIGHTON AND THE STORES.

Mr. SAVAGE then read a memorial from the chemists and medical practitioners of Brighton requesting the Council to take steps to bring corporate bodies within the power of the Pharmacy Act. [This will be found printed on page 548.]

Speaking of this, Mr. Savage said that two gentlemen called upon him on Monday evening in reference to it, and he pointed out that it was signed by fifty of the leading chemists of the town, and it was assented to by twelve medical men, including Dr. Withers Moore, the President of the British Medical Association. He had represented to his visitors the great difficulties which the Council have in dealing with the matter, but they thought that if no steps were taken while the present Bill is before Parliament, the Government might not be so eager to take up pharmaceutical legislation in the future. They also pointed out that it was highly desirable that small limited companies should be put a stop to, and that branch shops managed by unqualified assistants should be put down. They were greatly dissatisfied that the Council did nothing at the present time. He had pointed out that the whole matter had been frequently con-

sidered by the Council, and that they had a very efficient president whose influence was sufficient to secure anything that was possible, but they had found that the difficulties in the way could not be got over. His visitors had also called attention to the sale of laudanum and other common poisons by small shopkeepers, such as grocers. He explained to them that the Society would put a stop to that if they received information as to who the culprits were, but until they received such information they could not take action.

The PRESIDENT moved that the memorial be referred to the library committee, and said that the Council was often misunderstood in the matter. No one was more conscious than he was of the unsatisfactory nature of the law, and of the desirability of getting it amended; but they could not get the present Act altered without strong reasons for it, and when they looked at the great difficulty they had in getting what they considered an unopposed Bill through the House in the present state of business, there was not much inducement to go forward with a measure which was certain to be strongly opposed. Nor could they overlook the fact that many thoughtful men say that the public is protected in the sale of poisons by large companies, if the sale is made by a qualified assistant, and at present he was not satisfied that the Government would give the facilities for carrying through the reforms which were indicated in the memorial. It would be recollected that the Government, in a Bill which they had introduced, proposed to place the manager of a business in the position of the proprietor, and with that in their minds, and in the present state of public business, he was sure that they could not get Parliament to take cognisance of the matter.

Mr. RADLEY said that this was not the first memorial of the kind that the Council had received, and Mr. WILLIAMS asked Mr. Savage if the Brighton chemists were aware that the store grievance existed in other towns, in London, for example.

Some correspondence was then read, including a letter from Mr. Harrison, President of the Pharmaceutical Society for South Australia, requesting some museum specimens. This letter was remitted to the Museum Committee.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR BENTLEY.

The PRESIDENT then read a long letter from Professor Bentley, resigning his position as professor of botany and materia medica in the School of Pharmacy at the end of the session (July), owing to failing health. Mr. Bentley has occupied this position for 38 years. The President said that he was sure that he was expressing the feelings of the Society when he said how deeply they regretted that the professor felt called upon to resign his position. But at present he thought that the best course to pursue was to refer the letter to the library committee, who would also consider what steps should be taken for teaching botany and materia medica in the future. This after a short discussion in committee was agreed to.

EXAMINER'S REPORTS.

The Secretary then read the reports of the examinations held last month. The following are the results:—

London:—

	Candidates	Passed	Failed
Major	23	18	5
Minor	196	85	111

Edinburgh:—

Major	2	1	1
Minor	62	23	33

Preliminary:—

420	222	198
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This was all the business, and it was concluded in the presence of 10 members.

APRIL EXAMINATIONS.

At a meeting of the Board of Examiners held in London under the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts, on April 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, and 29, the following passed as Pharmaceutical Chemists:—

Armitage, Jno. Lister, Mirfield
Atterbury, Clive, Burton-on-Trent
Black, Hugh Milner, London
Beckwith, Arthur Fredk., Colchester
Birkett, Jno., Stockport
Blain, Wm. Rnshton, Bolton
Daintree, Ernest, Cardiff
Goff, Walter Edwd., Birmingham
Minchin, Wm., Bedford

The following also passed as Chemists and Druggists:—

Allen, Ernest Edwd., Winchester
Allen, Richd., Ramsey
Averill, Geo., Stafford
Bancroft, Chas. Fredk., Great Grimsby
Baugh, Richd., Carnarvon
Beard, Albert Edwd., Haddenham
Berridge, Oliver Gillett, Leicester
Blenkinsop, Jno., Carlisle
Bray, Frank Douglas, Princes Risborough
Briggs, Thos. Seth Harwood, Darwen
Broad, Hy. Reynolds, Kidderminster
Bunn, Jno. Edwin Jas., Newent
Burns, Norman, Bolton
Cadge, Chas. C. Hume, Alford
Cairns, Fredc. Arthur, Birkdale
Carter, Hy. Lansdale, London
Cooper, Jno. Hy., Loughborough
Cowper, Joseph, Penrith
Crane, Jno. Hammond, London
Cutmore, Frank, Totnes
Dancy, Ralph, Turner's Hill
Davenport, Richd. C., Talgarth
Davis, Jno., Nottingham
Doe, Walter Jas., Rochester
Dnplock, Walter, Petersfield
Edwards, Edward, Cardiff
Edwards, Walter, London
Evans, Harry, Leicester
Everingham, Fredc. A., Market Weighton
Filmer, Jno. H., Devonport
Ford, Wm. C., Dudley
Fox, Fredk. Wm., Lincoln
Franklin, Jno. Wm., Gloucester
Fryer, Edwin, Market Deeping
Gabbetis, Thos. Holmes, Elton
Glover, Arthur Sandon, London
Goodwill, Wm. Ernest, Darlington
Gratton, Geo. Edwin, Conway
Griffiths, Thos., Carmarthen
Hamlin, Chas. Booth, Crediton
Hankinson, Alfd. Wm., Grange-over-Sands
Harris, Joseph B., Totnes
Hindle, Robert Geo., Wirksworth
Hogg, Vincent H., Bideford
Hooper, Wm. Hy., Okehampton
Horscy, Herbert V., Sonthampton
Hubbard, Hy. Joseph, Norwich
Jackson, Thos., Altrincham
Jeffery, Elias, Falmouth
Jones, Eustace Harry, Dartford
Jones, Ellis, Portmadoc
Keen, Walter Hy., Red Hill
Kittow, Tom, Launceston
Mallinson, Jas. Edwd., Oxford
Milbank, Sydney Thos., Bishop Stortford
Millard, Edgar Jas., Derby
Miner, Major Thos., Walsall
Marris, Edwd. Stow, Sleaford
Morris, Hy. Chas., Tamworth
Park, Fredk., Tynemouth
Pattinson, Hedley, Haltwhistle
Phillips, Benjm., St. Clears
Poole, Weston, Newcastle, Staffs.
Richmond, Alfred Edwd., Great Yarmouth
Roe, Edwin Jno., Nottingham
Rose, Geo. Ernest, Stratford-on-Avon
Rutter, Clement Thos., Birmingham
Scott, Richd. Forder, London
Seely, Chas. Leman, North Walsham
Sharman, Chas. Richd., Towcester
Smith, Fredk., London
Smith, Joseph Hy., Moreton-in-Marsh
Spanton, Jno., Thornton
Stanley, Jas., Bulwell
Taylor, Arthur Robert, Rugby
Timmis, Jno., Silverdale
Turton, Jno., Bridgnorth Westover
Viggars, Geo. Daniel, Stafford
Walker, Alfd. Ernest, Mansfield
West, David Dudley, London
Wildgoose, Jno. Gratton, Boston
Wilkinson, Geo. Hy., Coventry
Woodland, Wm., Selhurst
Woolley, Edwd. Jas., Manchester
Wright, Jno., Macclesfield

The Board of Examiners for Scotland met at the Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 18, 19, 27, 28, and 29. All the members of the Board were present, and Mr. Carteighe, President of the Society, attended during the latter part of the session. The following is a list of the successful candidates:—

Major Examination.

Auchinachie, Peter, Keith

Minor Examination.

Alexander, Adam, Aberdeen
Andrew, John, Cumnock
Begg, Arthur, Bolton
Bethune, John W., Forres
Crawford, David, Rutherglen
Dougall, William R. B., Stonehaven
Fatherly, Robert, Sunderland
Gilchrist, Robert, Glasgow
Humphrey, John T., Sheffield
Jago, Richard E., Glasgow
Kerr, James, Aberdeen
Mackenzie, James, Macduff
Neill, John, Glasgow
Neilson, Walter, Manchester
Pescod, Wm., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Pirie, James C., Arbroath
Robertson, George, Glasgow
Stephen, Alexander, Liverpool
Stewart, Fergus P., Lasswade
Stewart, James, Kirkintilloch
Swan, William, Edinburgh
Thomson, John, Edinburgh
Thomson, Marshall, Banchory Ternan
Troup, William, Aberdeen
Walker, John, Edinburgh
Whaley, Thomas C., Barnsley
Wilson, John G., Edinburgh
Williamson, Henry, Manchester
Young, John, Douglas, Isle of Man

ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET.

IN presenting the forty-sixth annual report the Council has once more the pleasure of recording the continued satisfactory financial position of the Society.

In conformity with the practice of the Council to assist well-organised local efforts for providing pharmaceutical education in the provinces, a grant of 25*l.* was made during the year to each of the three following associations:—The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, the Leeds Chemists' Association, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association. During the present year, and, therefore, since the period covered by the financial statement, a sum of 50*l.* has been voted to the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Society of Chemists and druggists.

The number of candidates during the year 1886 for the Major examination was 98, as compared with 100 in 1885. The number of candidates for the Minor examination was 1,070, and for the Preliminary 1,305—showing an increase of 115 and 31 respectively. Sixty-seven certificates were received in lieu of the Preliminary examination. The large number of failures is still an unsatisfactory feature of the examinations, and the numerous failures especially in arithmetic in the Preliminary examination has formed the subject of special comment by the College of Preceptors, by whom this examination is conducted on behalf of the Society. The reports for 1885 and 1886 of Dr. Greenhow, the visitor on behalf of the Privy Council, have been received from that department, and have been published in the Society's Journal and Transactions.

The amount received on the Journal account for advertisements and sales has been nearly sufficient to meet the expenses of its production, notwithstanding the increasingly large number of copies distributed gratuitously to various public institutions at home and abroad, and local pharmaceutical associations, as well as to the members, associates, and apprentices of the Society.

Nearly 300 volumes and pamphlets have, during the past year, been added by gift and purchase to the Society's libraries in London and Edinburgh. Of this number about two-thirds consist of new works or new editions, and the remainder are bound volumes of periodicals. The total number of books in both libraries is now nearly 11,000.

Many large and valuable donations have been made to the Society's Museum in London during the past year through the liberality of the Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and of several of the exhibitors, some of whom have handed over their entire exhibits. Numerous donations have also been received both from wholesale firms and private individuals, at home and abroad, to all of whom the Society is much indebted. A valuable series of the gutta percha and fat-yielding plants of Borneo and Sumatra have been received from the Botanical Gardens in Java through the kindness of Dr. Burck, accompanied by a complete set of the ledgeriana barks cultivated in Java. The Herbarium has been enlarged by the addition of about 150 medicinal plants from Mauritius, presented by the Director of Woods and Forests in that island. Mr. J. W. White, of Clifton, has also presented a second series of 150 specimens for the Herbarium of British plants. The number and importance of the donations have not been exceeded in any previous year. Some of the specimens have been placed in the Society's Museum in Edinburgh, which had been also enriched by gifts from persons interested in the welfare of the Society.

Your Council has the pleasure of recording that a medalion of the late Daniel Hanbury, F.R.S., by Thomas Woolner, R.A., has been presented to the Society by Mr. Thomas Hanbury, and has been placed in the Materia Medica Museum.

The inaugural sessional address in October was delivered by Sir Henry W. Acland, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., President of the Medical Council, now an honorary member of the Society.

A series of six lectures on "Galenic Pharmacy" was kindly delivered by Emeritus-Professor Redwood last year.

The evening meetings in London and Edinburgh have been well attended, and valuable papers have been read, giving rise to interesting discussions.

During the year upwards of one hundred and fifty cases of infringement of the Pharmacy Acts were reported to the Registrar and dealt with. In thirty-two cases legal proceedings were taken in order to obtain compliance with the law.

In its last report the Council stated that an endeavour was being made to ascertain if a modification of the proposed by-laws would be confirmed by the Privy Council, and it was ascertained that the Department was of opinion that the proposed alterations were not within the powers conferred by the existing Pharmacy Acts. It was, therefore, decided to introduce a Bill into Parliament to obtain the necessary powers, and, under the charge of the Earl of Milltown, it has been carried through the House of Lords. The Bill has passed the first and second readings in the House of Commons, and is awaiting the Committee stage.

The Early Closing Bill has received the consideration of the Council, and steps have been taken to procure the exemption of chemists and druggists from the operation of the Bill.

The ground lease of the premises, 15 and 16 Bloomsbury Square, and of a piece of land in the rear has been secured; a contract for building premises on the latter has been entered into, and the work is now well advanced. It is intended that the accommodation in the new building shall consist of an examination hall, laboratory, and dispensary, to be used for the purpose of conducting the Society's examinations; and other laboratories for chemical and pharmaceutical research, and for such other purposes as may be found necessary.

Your Council refers with satisfaction to the arrangements that have been made for the conduct of the Society's business in Scotland, and looks forward with confidence to receive much valuable assistance from the newly-constituted Executive of the North British Branch of the Society, which has presented its first report to the Council.

As compared with the previous year there is a small decrease in the income from subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund, although the expenditure both for annuities and temporary assistance has been larger. Your Council hopes that as a result of the dinner to be held on May 17 at the Freemasons' Tavern in aid of the Fund, a substantial sum will be realised, not only in donations, but in new annual subscriptions, since it is by the latter the Council is enabled to expend so large a sum annually in excess of the income arising from investments.

In the last annual report, reference was made to a movement that had been initiated by the friends and former pupils of Emeritus-Professor Redwood to found a scholarship in connection with the Society's School, to be called the Redwood Scholarship. Out of the amount contributed, the sum of 604*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been expended in the purchase of Great Indian Peninsular Railway Stock, and a deed of trust has been executed vesting the property in the Council of the Society, which is entrusted with the duty of laying down the conditions under which the scholarship shall be awarded. In addition, a portrait of the Professor has been painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges, which will be presented to the Society by the Testimonial Society on Wednesday, May 18, after the business of the annual meeting, and it is intended that a replica of the picture shall be given to the Professor.

Your President received in February last from Sir Frederick Abel a communication intimating a hope entertained by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales that the members of the Society would take part in the foundation of the Imperial Institute, which it is proposed to establish in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign. The communication having been submitted to the Council, it was decided to bring the subject under the notice of the members and associates in business, with the result that up to the present time a sum amounting to 160*l.* has been received and forwarded to the Organising Secretary of the Institute.

The following have been elected to fill the vacancies in the list of honorary members:—Sir Henry Acland, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., Oxford; Joseph Bosisto, C.M.G., Melbourne; Christian Brunnengräber, Ph.D., Rostock; Thomas Lauder Brunton, M.D., F.R.S., London; Professor A. De Bary, Strasburg; W. T. Thiselton Dyer, C.M.G., F.R.S., Kew; Professor Thomas Fraser, M.D., F.R.S., Edinburgh; Professor A. Ladenburg, Ph.D., Kiel; Professor John Maisch, Philadelphia; C. Méhu, M.D., Paris; Professor Louis Pasteur, Member of the Institute of France, F.R.S., Paris; Anton v. Waldheim, Vienna.

Your Council regrets to have to record many losses by death during the past year: amongst them, Dr. Frederic John Farre and Dr. Louis Mialhe, honorary members of the Society; William Southall, of Birmingham, for many years a

member of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales; James Baynes, of Hull, a former member of Council; and the following local secretaries:—William Cartwright, of Newcastle-under-Lyme; and Henry Davis, of Leamington.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance January 1, 1886:—In Treasurer's hands	1,564	19	0
In Secretary's hands	138	0	0
In Honorary Treasurer's hands (Scotland)	31	15	0
Life Members' Fund:—Interest	87	0	0
Interest on Investments	703	7	9
Subscriptions:—1,542 Members, Pharmaceutical Chemists ..	1,619	2	0
692 „ Chemists and Druggists	726	12	0
1,281 Associates in Business	1,345	1	0
899 Associates not in Business	471	19	6
1,194 Apprentices or Students	626	17	0
6 Entrance Fees	12	12	0
Fees paid upon Restoration to the Society	20	9	6
Examination Fees:—1,403 Preliminary Examination	2,511	18	0
3 Modified „	3	3	0
1,087 Minor „	2,903	2	0
97 Major „	414	15	0
Registration Fees:—19 Fees for Restoration to the Register ..	19	19	0
10 Registration Fees as Chemists and Druggists	52	10	0
Journal:—Advertisements	4,368	6	4
Sales	427	3	4
Register:—Sales to the Government	147	10	0
Sundry Sales	8	5	0
Calendar:—Sundry Sales	14	18	0
Penalties and Costs for Infringements of the Pharmacy Act ..	183	13	6
Rent of Stable in rear of Society's House, Edinburgh	9	19	6
Total	£18,412	17	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Annuities:—Professor Redwood	100	0	0
Mr. Elias Bremridge	400	0	0
Carriage of Books, and other Parcels	10	16	7
Certificates of Death	21	6	5
Conversazione at South Kensington Museum	255	8	5
Evening and other Meetings	61	12	11
Examiners, Boards of:—			
Fees to Examiners—England and Wales	1,530	18	0
Scotland	491	8	0
Fees to Superintendents, Prelim. Exam.—England and Wales ..	207	18	0
Scotland	31	10	0
Hire of Rooms for conducting Preliminary Examination:—			
England and Wales	65	10	6
Scotland	7	3	11
Travelling Expenses—England and Wales	271	1	3
Scotland	29	18	2
Refreshments for Examiners—England and Wales	96	6	4
Scotland	17	16	11
Apparatus, Drugs, and Chemicals for Examinations and sundry charges in connection therewith—England and Wales ..	89	3	11
Scotland	25	18	8
Fees to the College of Preceptors	170	6	0
Fixtures and Fittings	6	11	9
Furniture	1	14	6
Grants in aid of Provincial Education	75	0	0
House Expenses:—Gas, Water, Coal, Cleaning Materials, &c. ..	247	6	11
Journal:—Editor and Sub-Editor's Salaries	677	1	8
Paper	1,026	12	4
Printing	2,179	2	8
Publisher's Commission	549	2	4
Contributions, £351 2s. 8d.; Engraving, £4 17s. ..	355	19	8
Reporting	80	2	0
Attending Conference and other Meetings	25	3	0
Parliamentary Papers and Sundry Charges	34	2	6
Lectures:—Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy ..	100	0	0
Professor of Botany and Materia Medica—Endowment of Chair	150	0	0
Professor of Chemistry—Endowment of Chair	150	0	0
Subscription to Royal Botanic Gardens	21	0	0
Laboratory:—Professor of Practical Chemistry—Endowment of Chair	150	0	0
Apparatus and Materials for Pharmacy Classes, Prize Medals, Certificates, &c.	41	18	3
Printing and Posting Prospectuses	11	4	0
Law Costs	408	16	8
Library:—Librarian's Salary	230	0	0
Purchase and Binding of Books	109	6	4

	£	s.	d.
Museum:—Curator's Salary	300	0	0
Assistant's Salary	91	0	0
Specimens, Bottles, and Sundries	110	4	7
Expenses in Scotland:—Assistant-secretary—Salary	156	5	0
Taxes and Insurance	37	12	3
Miscellaneous Expenses	106	19	10
Alterations and enlargement of Stable in rear of Society's House, Edinburgh	147	2	9
Fitting Bookcases in Library	37	12	4
Postage:—General	265	7	10
Journal (Cost of transmission to Members, Associates, and Apprentices)	744	16	10
Register, Printing and Publication	163	5	3
Repairs and Alterations	288	0	2
Rents, Taxes, and Insurance of Plate Glass	396	6	6
Returned Subscriptions to Associates	15	4	6
Stationery, Engraving, Printing, and Office Expenses	234	4	8
Society's Calendar	117	0	0
Salaries:—Secretary and Registrar	450	0	0
Clerks and Servants	865	12	0
Grant towards Laboratory Expenses for Research Work (Professor Dunstan)	50	0	0
Cost of Materials supplied to the Jacob Bell Scholars	10	0	0
Herbarium and Council Medals	7	17	6
Secretary's Expenses attending Conference at Birmingham ..	4	1	0
Sundries	8	3	6
New Premises, Pied Bull Yard, Purchase of Old Materials, &c. ..	26	3	8
Travelling Expenses—Members of Council	401	6	6
Deputation of Scottish Members to the Council	23	5	9
Refreshments for Council	42	13	4
Investment:—Purchase of £1,500 2½ per Cents.	1,331	5	0
Balance, December 31, 1886:—In Treasurer's hands	1,327	14	11
In Secretary's hands	2	6	9
In Honorary Treasurer's hands (Scotland)	136	16	7
Total	£18,412	17	7

The Benevolent Fund account shows an income of 781l. 14s. 2d. derived from interest, 1,451l. 16s. 11d. from subscriptions, 34l. 13s. from donations, and 140l. from legacies. Annuities to 47 persons to the amount of 1,597l. 10s. were paid, and casual grants 631l. 14s. 5d. The only charges on the fund were 27l. 2s. 6d. for printing and stationery, 18l. 0s. 1d. for postage, and 15l. 13s. for surveyors' charges in connection with the selection of suitable ground-rents.

The Society's General Fund shows total investments, 30,907l. 15s. 6d., of which 5,551l. 5s. 6d. is in freehold ground-rents at Paddington, and 1,931l. 10s. is the cost of the Society's house at Edinburgh. The Benevolent Fund amounts to 21,414l. 10s. 10d., of which 2,500l. is in consols, and the rest in freehold ground-rents.

CINCHONA-PLANTING IN RUSSIA.—We hear from a Continental source that the Russian Ministry of the Imperial Domains is about to try cinchona-planting on an extensive scale in the neighbourhood of Tiflis (Caucasus). Experiments are said to have demonstrated that the soil and climate of that part of the Caucasus are very suitable for cinchona-growing, and it is claimed that cinchonas have actually been grown in the Caucasus, and yielded a bark suitable for quinine manufacture. We are not in a position to judge of the accuracy of the report, which, it should be said, emanates from the same journal which announced the impending appointment of "Dr." Ritchie as British "Minister of Public Health."

PLATINUM.—The most important sources of platinum are the hydraulic mines at Nizhne-Taglsk and Forgo-Blagodot, in the Ural mountains. About 80 per cent. of the world's production comes from this source. Next in importance are the gold washings of the Pinto, in the United States of Colombia. About 15 per cent. of the entire product comes from this source. It is also found in Brazil, Borneo, Hayti, Peru, India, Australia, and in the sands of the Chaudiere River, in Quebec. It has recently been found in a quartz vein in New Zealand. Platinum has only been found associated with free gold in the placer deposits of California in any quantity, viz., 100 and 200 oz. per annum. It contains about 85 per cent. of the metal, and is brought to London to be refined.

THE PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

THE following petition has been presented to the House of Commons in favour of this Bill:—

"The Petition of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That your Petitioners are a body consisting of medical men, lawyers, engineers, clergy, bankers, merchants, and others, associated for upwards of thirty years for the promotion of public health interests.

"That they have noticed with satisfaction the introduction to your honourable House of a Bill for the amendment of the Pharmacy Act, with a view to raising the standard of education and qualification of Pharmacists.

"That in the opinion of your Petitioners this measure will tend to afford greater protection to the public against the dangers arising from improper use of poisons in dispensing and the indiscriminate sale of drugs, which, unless adequately safeguarded, may be—and, indeed, to the knowledge of your Petitioners, has in numerous cases been—the cause of serious and even fatal consequences.

"Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honourable House will give this measure your favourable consideration, and speedily pass it into law.

"And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

"Signed on behalf of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association,

ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., F.R.S., Chairman.

(*Illegible*), M.D. } Hon. Secs.

T. C. ABBOTT,

FRED. SCOTT, Secretary."

SIR WALTER FOSTER, M.P., ON THE PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

ON being asked his opinion of the Pharmacy Bill, Sir Walter Foster, M.P. (President of Council of the British Medical Association), said he had the strongest objection to the creation of any monopoly so far as teaching was concerned, and if it were made compulsory for chemists' assistants to attend any specific course of lectures in order to enable them to pass their examinations, many assistants in country towns would be placed at a great disadvantage. Assistants in large towns would have facilities for attending such lectures, while many country assistants would be many miles away from the place where the lectures would be given. The important point was that persons presenting themselves for examination should possess the necessary information to qualify themselves for the diplomas they were seeking, it being a matter of secondary importance as to the course of study by which that information was obtained.

CINCHONA CULTIVATION.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, April 29, Mr. Buchanan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had any information that Mr. C. G. Master, Member of the Council of Madras, was, in 1885 and for several years preceding, proprietor of a tea and cinchona estate at Ootacamund, which was worked by him for commercial purposes, in violation of the Civil Service Covenant; whether Mr. Master is still owner of the estate in question; and, if not, when, and to whom, it was transferred; whether he is aware that Mr. H. E. Stokes, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, and Mr. J. H. Garstin, Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, are shareholders in the North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society (Limited); whether the holding of shares in such a company is a contravention of the Civil Service Covenant, and of the direct instructions of the Secretary of State and Government of India; and whether the Secretary of State will institute an inquiry into these and other alleged breaches of the Covenant that have recently occurred in the Madras Service.

Sir J. Gorst replied: The information in the possession of the Secretary of State is that the land in question consists

of fifty acres appurtenant to Mr. Master's dwelling, partly planted with tea and cinchona trees; that it was not worked for commercial purposes, but that in 1885 a sale of cinchona seedlings was made to Mr. Master's son, which was censured by the Government of India as a trading transaction. The Government of India issued an order in 1885 positively forbidding the cultivation by Government officers for purposes of profit of tea and cinchona on lands connected with their residences. I do not know whether Mr. Master is still the owner of the land in question. My answer to the third paragraph is, yes; but it is not contrary to the rules for a civilian to be a shareholder in such a company, provided he takes no part in the management. The matters referred to have already been fully inquired into and dealt with by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

SIR ALBERT ROLLIT, M.P. for South Islington, has introduced a Bill for the registration of deeds of arrangement. The arrangements with which the Bill deals are those of traders only; moreover, those entered into in pursuance of the Bankruptcy Act are not affected. Subject to these limitations the Bill applies to (1) an assignment for the benefit of creditors; (2) a deed of composition, and in cases where the creditors obtain control over the property or business of a trader debtor; (3) a deed of inspectorship entered into for the purpose of carrying on or winding up a business; and (4) a letter of licence authorising a debtor or other person to manage, carry on, realise, or dispose of a business with a view to the payment of debts. The scheme is that a deed of arrangement is to be void unless it is registered within seven days after execution; or, if it is executed out of England, within seven days after the time at which it would in the ordinary course of post arrive in England, if posted immediately after execution. The mode of registration is for a copy of the deed to be filed with the Registrar just as a bill of sale is, the registration being intrusted to the Masters of the Queen's Bench Division. Provision is made for an abstract of the deed being sent to the County Court Registrar if the debtor's place of business or residence is outside the London bankruptcy district. Where an arrangement is not registered and the debtor obtains credit from any one to the extent of 20*l.* within two years from its date without giving information as to the nature of the deed, he is to be liable to punishment as if guilty of a misdemeanour under the Debtors Act of 1869. Among the names at the back of the Bill is that of Sir John Lubbock.

Legal Reports.

ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO. v. THE "MELBOURNE ARGUS." This was an action for libel heard in the Supreme Court, Melbourne. A statement had been published in the *Argus* to the effect that Messrs. Rocke, Tomsitt had shipped bisulphide of carbon from London to Melbourne under the designation of sheep wash. This allegation was incorrect, and the plaintiffs sued for 2,000*l.* damages. The result of the trial has been a verdict for the defendants with costs, but we are told that the plaintiffs will apply for a new trial.

BECK v. HOP BITTERS COMPANY (LIMITED).—In this case the plaintiff, William Henry Beck, of Hastings, chemist and druggist, seeks to restrain the defendant company from circulating a certain bill or "proclamation" setting forth that the plaintiff's Hop Bitters are spurious, and that the defendants only could make hop bitters. In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) on March 31 Mr. Justice Stirling, on the motion of Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C. (for the plaintiff), granted an injunction in favour of the plaintiff, the company undertaking not to issue bills in Hastings or St. Leonards until the first motion day of the next sittings.

Further advance was made in the case on Monday last, when witnesses for the plaintiff were examined in chambers (Mr. W. W. Follett presiding). Mr. Swinfen Eady appeared for the defendant company, and Mr. Vaughan Williams for the plaintiff. The examination, which was of a private nature, occupied several hours.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE COLLEGE PRIZES.—The usual list of prizes offered by the Faculty is just published. It is a somewhat lengthy document, interesting, of course, to the students, but less so to others, except so far as its general features are concerned. The prizes to be distributed this year amount to about 7,500f., besides books and medals. Two of them are for original investigations on a subject chosen by the Faculty. For the Gobley prize—a biennial of 2,000f.—they have selected a study of the “New Alkaloids introduced in Therapeutics”; and for the Ménier—an annual of 600f.—“The Products supplied by the Asclepiad Family.” The results of the competition will be given out in November.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, to be established in the Rue Dutot, has been officially recognised as an establishment of public usefulness by the Council of State and Minister Lockroy, who, in the same decree, appointed Pasteur its director for life, with the following board of trustees:—Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, Bertrand (Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences), Professor Grancher, Professor Vulpian, Camille Doucet, Professor Walton, Viscount H. Delaborde, Jules Simon, Senator Magnin (Governor of the Bank of France), Christophle (of the Crédit Foncier), and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. The plot of ground purchased measures 11,030 square metres, and cost 376,500f. The locality is high and healthy, but, unfortunately, further from the centre and the medical institutions than the ground in the Rue Vauquelin offered on such onerous terms by the Paris Municipal Council, now defunct.

THE MEDICINE AND PHARMACY BILLS.—The committee appear to have made some progress, as the text of the two Bills was on April 25 and 26 published in the *Journal Officiel*, a usual sign that some action is impending. In the comments accompanying the publication it is officially stated that while the number of physicians practising in France keeps decreasing, that of matriculations and diplomas increases, which shows that graduates either emigrate or take to other pursuits more profitable. As regards the Medical Bill, a few of the amendments proposed by the committee that call for some notice are the following:—No foreign graduates shall be allowed to practise in France unless they obtain a French diploma. Dispensations may be granted for a part of the examinations, but in no case for the whole of them. Foreign doctors attending travelling patients may prescribe for them. No one shall practise both medicine and pharmacy even if he holds the two diplomas; but a physician residing at a distance, to be determined, from an open pharmacy may dispense his own medicines. In respect to the Pharmacy Bill the retention of second-class pharmacists and the abolition of herbalists is recommended. Simple medicines may be dispensed without a prescription at the request of a customer. The new Codex spoken of in the Bill is not to be published as soon as therein directed, because the Government is bound by contract with the publishers of the last Pharmacopœia. On one point all agree, namely, that medical and pharmaceutical legislation is in urgent need of revision.

THE PARIS PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting was held on May 5, at 2 P.M., in the College of Pharmacy. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, President Desnoix paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the late E. S. Limousin.

M. Léger, the pharmacist of the Beaujon Hospital, read an interesting paper on the use of

CASEIN AS AN EMULSIVE AGENT.

Having reviewed the different substances employed in pharmacy for forming emulsions, such as gum arabic, gum tragacanth, yolk of egg, tincture of quillaya, &c., and pointed out their faults, which all pharmacists knew, he said the idea struck him to try some albuminoid substance in their stead, since natural emulsions are made with bodies of this character. In milk, the model of emulsions, butter is kept in suspension by casein. Then why not try to separate out the butter and obtain the casein of the milk in a soluble

condition, and then see what sort of emulsion will result? The first step, the elimination of the fatty substance, is best performed by means of ammonia, as has been demonstrated by another member of the Society. The separation is not so perfect as when such a solvent as ether is employed; but it is sufficient for practical purposes, and more convenient with large quantities of liquid. M. Léger takes 4 litres of milk and 60 grammes of ammonia (say 1 gallon of milk and 2½ oz. ammonia), and after shaking well sets the liquor aside for 24 hours. Two layers are now observed, the semi-saponified butter above and the lactoserum below. The lower liquid is drawn off, and casein is precipitated from it by acetic acid. The magma is collected and strongly pressed to drive off moisture; now add by trituration 10 grammes of bicarbonate of soda, and, finally, mix in enough sugar to obtain a powder representing when dry about 10 per cent. of its weight of casein. The preparation keeps well in securely corked bottles during three years at least, according to experiments made so far. It has a slight, not unpleasant, smell, which is not appreciable in preparations.

Now as to the way to use it. M. Léger divides substances to be emulsified into two classes, that is, (1) those soluble in alcohol, and (2) those insoluble. The first class, which includes resins, balsams, oleoresins, &c., can be worked very simply in the bottle itself. The product is first weighed or measured into the vial, and enough alcohol is added to dissolve it. Then for a 4-oz. mixture about 10 grammes (2½ drachms) of saccharated casein, dissolved in an equal weight of water, is added and thoroughly shaken, after which the remaining water, &c., are gradually introduced, with continual shaking. With class (2), that is, ordinary oils, a mortar is needed. The manipulation is to follow exactly the directions of the Codex in the article “Emulsions,” only substituting for gum arabic an equal weight of saccharated casein.

The emulsions thus formed are more perfect and more stable than those obtained with any other emulsive agent. But their greatest merit, M. Léger claims, is that they are more palatable, and more easily supported by the stomach. Castor oil, for instance, which to children has to be administered in the liquid state, since they cannot take capsules, he found, in his experience, to be readily accepted and retained by the most delicate stomachs. The same patients could not retain the oil emulsified with gum arabic or tragacanth.

COLOURING WINES.

M. Portes spoke on a new material sold by dealers for colouring wines. They call it *couleur introuvable* because they claim chemists cannot detect it, owing to its singular property of turning green upon the addition of alkalies, just as natural wine does. The colouring stuff is very puzzling, it seems, because it is composed of three materials—namely, indigo blue, tropeoline yellow, and sulpho-fuchsine. As sulpho-fuchsine is bleached at once by the action of alkalies, it follows that when these reagents are added the blue and yellow only remain, which form the green hue observed. The fraud is very ingenious, and M. Portes had some trouble in isolating the three components of the dye stuff. He succeeded by dissolving out the tropeoline with boiling amylic alcohol, the sulpho-fuchsine with boiling ethylic alcohol, and the indigo with water. The mixture is a most excellent imitation of the natural colour of wine, as this really consists of red, yellow, and blue in unequal proportions. It must be admitted that neither of the components of the stuff is poisonous. But French law makes no distinction, and punishes all dealers and manufacturers of wine-colourings. Hence it behoves pharmacists to keep on their guard, and to refuse to have anything to do with these people, and to beware of their misrepresentations as to the actual provisions of the law. In regard to the detection of the fraud in question, the usual peroxide method still remains the best. It consists in agitating the suspected wine with an equal weight of finely-powdered peroxide of manganese and filtering. The sulpho-fuchsine is easily detected in the filtrate by the ordinary chemical tests, the readiest of which is its immediate bleaching by the addition of ammonia. Of course the test in legal cases must be confirmed by others. With some American wines, very rich in colouring matter, it is found sometimes necessary to dilute the wine with an equal quantity of water before adding the peroxide, but then the test works satisfactorily.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

ELSMORE & PICKERING, Birmingham, mineral-water manufacturers.

DARBYSHIRE, E., DARBYSHIRE, C., & MANBRÉ, A., jun. (under the style of the Liverpool Saccharine Company), Liverpool, saccharine manufacturers.

WILLS, G. F., & ALFORD, C. E., Crewkerne, medical practitioners.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

HUNT, TOM OLIVER, Leominter, surgeon and apothecary.

PALMER, THOMAS WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, Cheltenham, dental surgeon.

SMITH, GEORGE WILLIAM (trading as G. W. Smith & Co.), Bradford, Cleckheaton, Pudsey, Farsley, and Hipperholme, near Halifax, oil, grease, and soap manufacturer.

ADJUDICATIONS.

CARTER, GEORGE ROE, Penge, Surrey, physician and surgeon.

GARRETT, CHARLES FREDERICK, Southsea, surgeon.

HUNT, TOM OLIVER, Leominster, surgeon and apothecary.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

HANCOCK, HENRY JOSEPH, East India Dock Road, and Preston's Road, Poplar, veterinary surgeon. May 11, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn. May 20, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

OAKES, ARTHUR, Birmingham, surgeon. May 12, Official Receiver's Offices, Birmingham. May 25, County Court, Birmingham.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

BINKO, HENRY BOCK (trading as Binko & Co.), Roscoe Street, Bunhill Row, Finsbury, chemical manufacturer. Discharge suspended for three months.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BROSTOSKI, MORRIS, Sheffield, mineral-water manufacturer. First and final div. of 7s. 2d., May 16. Hoole's Chambers, Bank Street, Sheffield.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

RÁTH, LÉONTINE, Ribblesdale Road, Hornsey, and Aldersgate Street, London, formerly of Paul's Alley, Australian Avenue, Jewin Street, London, spongio-lignine goods manufacturer.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPT.

Creditors of GEORGE ANDREW POOL, chemist and druggist, 12 High Street, Dumfries, will receive a dividend, June 17, in the chambers of George Thomson, 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

MATTHEW BLOXAM, 7 Dorset Square, Marylebone, Surgeon.

THE receiving order in this case was made on April 2, and the debtor has now furnished a statement of affairs showing unsecured liabilities 225*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* and assets 109*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* The debtor states that he has been in business for about twenty-five years, and attributes his failure and deficiency to his expenses having been in excess of his income in consequence of the falling off in his practice for some years past. He does not appear to have kept any books. Upon his application he has been adjudged bankrupt.

Re GEORGE GRAHAM FORSTER, 24 Compton Terrace, Islington, late Durham, Surgeon-dentist.

THIS debtor applied on April 29, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for his order of discharge. The statement of affairs shows liabilities 1,280*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* and assets 24*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Aldridge heard the report of the Official Receiver setting out that the debtor in 1883, having disposed of a country practice, purchased a practice in London. His liabilities, for the most part borrowed monies, extend over a period of several years, and it appears that he was insolvent when he commenced his present practice, there being at the time an approximated deficiency of 344*l.* The chief offences alleged in the report were that he had not kept proper books, and that he had incurred debts knowing at the time that he was insolvent. The London practice, however, he states was valued at 1,000*l.* a year, and his prospect was his justification for incurring his liabilities. After hearing the arguments the learned Registrar suspended the order of discharge for three months.

Re CHARLES RIDLEY, Maidstone.

At the Maidstone Bankruptcy Court, on April 29, Mr. Charles Ridley, chemist and druggist, of Week Street, Maidstone, came up for his public examination. The Official Receiver (Mr. R. Prall) said it would be necessary to adjourn the examination in order that the debtor might supply the trustee with a proper statement of accounts, and asked the Registrar to make an order for the statement to be prepared, as repeated adjournments led to considerable expense. The debtor: I protest against the adjournment. I am kept here and prevented from getting my living elsewhere. I don't know what the trustee requires. I prepared an account and sent it. The Official Receiver: You have not furnished a complete account, and you had better apply yourself to the task at once. The debtor: I have gone very carefully over the last two years, and all the monies I have received I have mentioned. I have been kept about here during the last few weeks, and have been unable to get my living. This is a serious question for me. I have had to subsist for two weeks on 4*l.*, and I have had to keep an assistant for three months. The Official Receiver: You are in possession. The debtor: But I cannot get a penny from the trustee. The Official Receiver said he would confer with the debtor on that matter. The examination was then adjourned.

Re JOSEPH ISAAC SLACK, 162 St. John's Road, Hoxton, Mineral-water Manufacturer.

ON Tuesday, at the London Bankruptcy Court, this debtor applied to Mr. Registrar Finlay Knight to pass his public examination upon accounts showing liabilities 731*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, against assets 152*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The debtor, in examination, stated that he began business in partnership with his brother and a Mr. Blackman in 1880, but the firm came to an end in 1884. The failure was attributable to loss of bottles, and loss upon a contract for the supply of refreshments to the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton. In January, 1885, he made out a balance-sheet and discovered that he was insolvent, but he went on trading in the hope that by the aid of good seasons he should be able to pull through. After some further questions the examination was ordered to be concluded.

NEW COMPANIES.

R. NICHOLLS'S PATENT ANTISEPTIC SYSTEM (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Object, to acquire by purchase or otherwise certain letters patent, dated January 1, 1884, granted to Richard Nicholls for an invention of "improvements in the treatment with sanitary objects of human excreta and other putrescible matter, and in apparatus and means employed in the conversion of the same for manurial purposes."

THE BRIGHTON AERATED-WATERS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares. Object, to acquire the business of W. C. Burroughs, carried on under the style of Ridge and Burroughs, at Black Lion Street, Brighton; by James Tourle, Henry Street, Brighton; by W. W. Savage, under the

style and name of the Goldstone Waters Company, High Street, Brighton; and H. T. Harris, of Lewes Road, Brighton; and of John Ellwood, under the style of Ellis & Co., London Road, Brighton; and to carry on the business of aerated-water and non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers; also to purchase, bottle and sell ale, beer, and stout or other fermented liquors, and all articles incidental thereto. The number of directors shall not be more than seven nor less than three, and the first shall be Alderman George Manwaring, William Seymour Burroughs, M.R.C.S., William Slater, William Dawson Savage, and Herbert H. Trist. Qualification, the holding by each of at least 40 shares. Remuneration, 5 per cent. of the net profits when the dividend declared is under 8½ per cent., and 10 per cent. of the net profits when the dividend declared is 8½ per cent. and upwards.

PERTWEE, GREY & Co. (LIMITED), capital, 1,800£. in 107. shares. Object, to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, &c. Address, High Street, Romford, Essex. The first shareholders are G. Paul, ironmonger, Brentwood; A. B. Daniel, registered chemist, 39 Fortress Road, London; G. Gray, M.R.C.V.S., Romford; T. Davy, auctioneer, Romford; J. H. Read, registered chemist and druggist, 818 Holloway Road, London; S. Fletcher, purveyor, Romford; H. Poston, butcher, Romford. The managing director is G. Gray, and the other directors are G. Paul and A. B. Daniel.

THE HIGHGATE DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 1,000£. in 11. shares. Object, to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, &c. The registered office of the company is at 19 Moseley Road, Birmingham, and the company was registered on April 25 by H. W. J. Ince, Dudley. The first shareholders are John Sheppard, miller, King's Coughton, Alcester; G. A. Sheppard, gentleman, King's Coughton; C. Restall, drysalter, 111 Moseley Road, Birmingham; G. F. Restall, wholesale druggist, 19 Moseley Road, Birmingham; G. S. Tucker, traveller, 4 Summer Hill, Birmingham; Marie Restall, 111 Moseley Road, Birmingham; W. W. Restall, chemist's assistant, 111 Moseley Road, Birmingham; W. Scott, mineral water manufacturer, 141 Gooch Street, Birmingham; G. Harwood, baker, 56 Arthur Street, Birmingham. Mr. G. F. Restall is managing director.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE Trade Marks Journal publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds for objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1833, of opposition to such registration." The address of the Patent Office is Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 4, 1887.

"**COOPER'S SHEEP-DIPPING POWDER**"; other wording and illustrations, for sheep-dipping powder. By W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamstead. 59,314.

Figure of John Bull; for chemical substances (Classes 2 and 3), 59,854-5; and perfumery, 59,857. By Hodgson & Simpson, Wakefield.

"**NIGROLEUM**"; for a leather dressing. By P. D. Macgregor, 33 Norfolk Court, Norfolk Street, Glasgow, 60,377.

City of London arms and wording, also "UTILITY" and signature for brushes and combs. By R. A. Rooney & Sons, 28 Bishopsgate Street, E.C. 60,470, 60,510.

Signature of depositors for perfumery. By Gray, Smith, & Bennitt, Wath-upon-Deane. 60,950.

"**J. RIVIERE ET CIE, EXTRAITS DES FLEURS, &c.**" on fancy label for perfumery. By F. S. Moll, Carpenter's Road, Stratford, E. 60,987.

"**EAU DE SEVILLE**," and an autograph for hair dyes. By H. de la Place, 20 Upper Baker Street, Middlesex. 61,603.

Illustration showing figure of the crescent moon, for chemical substances (Classes 1, 2, and 3), and for lubricating preparations. By B. Hirst and J. A. Hirst, trading as Hirst, Brooke, & Hirst, Leeds. 61,814-6, and 61,819.

Personalities.

MR. E. S. WOOTTON, chemist, of High Street, Margate, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the Cinque Ports.

RECENT WILLS.

THE will of Mr. Hiram Codd, late of Suffolk Lodge, Brixton, who died on February 28 last, was proved on April 1, by Mr. Edward Herbert Dines, the nephew, and Mrs. Elizabeth Codd, the widow, the executors, the value of the personal estate being sworn over 22,000£. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife and children, Alfred Charles Colebrook, Edith Lucy, and Maud Mary, in equal shares.

THE will of Mr. George Kershaw, late of 3 Ada Villas, Birkbeck Road, Hornsey Rise, who died on February 3 last, has been proved by Mrs. Ellen Kershaw, the widow, the executrix, the value of the personal estate being sworn to exceed 400£. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely.

THE will of Mr. James Merrell, late of 209 Camden Road, chemist, who died on January 6 last, has been proved by Mr. Arthur James Merrell, the son, and Mr. James Collingwood, the executors, the value of the personal estate being sworn to exceed 5,200£. The testator bequeaths all his household furniture and effects to his wife; and the residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his wife during her life, and after her death to be divided between his children in equal shares. The deceased empowers his executors to carry on his business so long as they shall think fit.

THE will of Mr. James Marwood Hucklebridge, late of 116 Ebury Street, Eaton Square, chemist, who died on December 28 last, has been proved by Mr. Frank Hucklebridge and Mr. Henry Hucklebridge, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate being sworn to exceed 3,300£. The testator gives all his household furniture, plate, glass, wines, &c., and the balance at his bankers at the time of his death to his wife; his four freehold houses at Herne Bay to his wife for life, and after her death to his four daughters, one to each; and his business, with the stock-in-trade, &c., in Ebury Street, to his sons, Philip and Wilfred.

THE will and codicil of Mr. Alderman Henry Gilham Martin, late of Twyford House, St. Albans, Herts, retired chemist, who died on December 25, 1886, have been proved by Mr. Henry Joseph Walklate, surgeon, and Mr. Henry Smith, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate being sworn over 2,000£. The testator bequeaths legacies to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Martin, and to his sisters and others; he also gives annuities to his sisters Ann and Emma, and to Mrs. Georgiana Julia Walklate. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his adopted son Mr. H. J. Walklate.

THE will and two codicils of Mr. George Frederick Hodgkinson, late of Waddon, Croydon, who died on December 27, 1886, were proved on February 8 by Mrs. Emily Passingcomb Hodgkinson, the widow, and Mr. Percival Hodgkinson, the executors, the value of the personal estate being sworn to exceed 9,600£. The testator leaves all his household furniture, &c., and 500£. to his wife, 50£. to his executor, Mr. Hodgkinson, and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life. After her death he gives numerous legacies to relatives.

THE following formula has been recommended for sticking labels to glass:—Select three or four pieces of gum tragacanth, about the size of a coffee berry, and place in a two-ounce wide-mouthed bottle; then pour over it acetic acid so as to barely cover the gum, and place the bottle aside until the next day, by which time the gum will have absorbed the fluid and become very much swollen. Now add water, stir well, and in a day or two a semi-transparent jelly will be the result. A drop or two of 95-per-cent. solution of the best carbolic acid should then be added, and it will keep indefinitely.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

HEAD OFFICE—
42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCH OFFICE — MELBOURNE, AUSTRALASIA.

REGISTERED **"SANITAS"** TRADE MARK.
THE BEST DISINFECTANT
FLUID, OIL, POWDER, SOAPS,
TOILET & VETERINARY PREPARATIONS.

For Trade Lists, Terms, &c., apply to
THE SANITAS CO., Ltd., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

Friedrichshall.

THE WELL-KNOWN APERIENT MINERAL WATER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By reason of an improved method of caption, by which dilution is avoided, FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER will be found now to be of CONSIDERABLY GREATER STRENGTH and EFFICACY than heretofore.



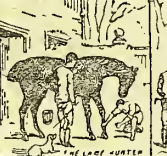
The ordinary dose is a large wineglassful (4 ounces) taken fasting. Most efficacious and more acceptable to the palate when heated or mixed with an equal quantity of very hot water.

"The most suitable aperient for prolonged use."
Professor SEEGEN.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers. [2]

SILICATED CARBON
PATENT MOVABLE BLOCK **FILTERS.**
SEE ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 31.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL FILTERS.
See Advertisement, page 31.

 ELLIMAN'S 		
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE MANUFACTURED BY SLOUGH ENGLAND		SOLD EVERYWHERE In Bottles 2/6 and 3/6 LACH
EMBROCATION		

WOODHALL SPA

BROMO IODINE MINERAL WATER.
The strongest known Iodine Water in the World.

This remarkable Spa has been purchased by a Syndicate of gentlemen who have determined to make more widely known the extraordinary curative powers of this spring, which contains more Iodine and Bromine than any spring in Europe—
"And, we may safely add, in any part of the World."—*Dr. Cuffe, for many years late resident Physician at Woodhall Spa.*

An analysis of the water having been made in November, 1886, by Professor Wanklyn, M.R.C.S., corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Professor of Chemistry, a very important discovery has been made, viz., the presence of Free or Elementary Iodine.

Dr. Wanklyn says—"So far as I am aware, this is the first instance in which free Iodine has been found in appreciable quantity in a natural water. For many years the Woodhall Spa has been celebrated as a valuable remedy in skin diseases. The fact that it is a solution of free Iodine is interesting in this connection, and well worthy of the attention of the medical profession."

The Woodhall Bromo Iodine Water is now being bottled at the Spring by the Sole Agents, BROMLEY & CO., Chemists, 233 High Street, Lincoln, 5 & 6 The Grove, Buxton, and at Woodhall. All communications to be addressed to them at the Spa, Woodhall, Horncastle.

POWERFUL! HANDY!! SAFE!!!

CONDY'S POWDER

In Perforated Tins — Retail 1-lb. Tin, 1s.
Trade Price, 8s. per dozen, less usual discount. Through all Wholesale Houses.
CONDY & MITCHELL (Ld.), 67 & 68 Turnmill St., London, E.C.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF CONDY'S FLUID.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee of the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association have drawn up a circular which, we understand, is to be addressed to all retail and wholesale chemists and druggists in Great Britain, and we presume it will reach the trade almost immediately. The Committee have come to the conclusion that they cannot continue their operations at a subscription of 5s. per annum. They have lived "literally from hand to mouth," they say, during the past eleven years, and their action has been seriously crippled for want of adequate funds. They have done eminent service; this is our statement, not theirs, and it is an assertion which everyone will admit to be true. But they have only been enabled to accomplish what they have done by the assistance of the wholesale trade. It is the fact that never since the organisation was started has it been maintained entirely by those for whose benefit it was especially intended. We do not wonder that those who are responsible for the management of its affairs should have resolved to ask the trade in very plain language whether their services are required any longer or not. They put the question very simply, and do not press chemists to retain the Association. But they wish to ascertain how many chemists and druggists are willing to contribute half a guinea annually in order to have an efficient body ready at hand to protect them in case of unfair prosecution. The Committee do not state how much they consider should be their minimum income, but we should judge that they cannot do with much less than 1,000*l.* a year, or about 2,000 members. Replies are asked for within a week; if the response to the circular should show a sufficiently general and widespread desire on the part of the trade that the Association should continue to exist, the executive will endeavour to so reorganise the Association as to carry on the work; but in the contrary case they will immediately convene a special general meeting of the members for the purpose of winding up the Association.

The Committee intimate that they are prepared to carry out the few reforms which have been suggested in these columns; that is to say, they intend first to reduce expenditure by decreasing the number of the executive; secondly, as we understand them, they would abandon their unsatisfactory attempts to whip up interest at their annual meetings; and, thirdly, they would strictly limit the advantages they offer to actual subscribing members. Their appeal, fortunately or unfortunately, falls at a time when there is no serious attack on the trade in progress, and consequently will lack the impetus which a vivid sense of possible danger might give. But for that reason it is all the more likely to obtain a serious answer. If at this time there are anything like 2,000 chemists willing to band themselves together for mutual protection, it may fairly be assumed that some such number may be reckoned on as a permanent body. It is the opportunist members in a body like this, those who call upon

heaven and earth to unite in time of danger, but are indifferent to all appeals in times of peace, who make institutions unstable. It may be hoped that if the Association is reformed it will be on such a basis as to preserve it from the risk of an annually-recurring state of bankruptcy.

DUKES AND DRUGGISTS.

THE difficulty which has been made public between the Duke of Westminster and one of the tenants on his vast London estate, and which we briefly summarised last week, is of far greater social significance than the Duke himself seems to imagine, judging as we must do from the contempt with which he has treated the letters that have been addressed to him. The Duke is, of course, perfectly within his legal rights. He has become possessed in rightful heirship of some hundreds of the most precious acres in the United Kingdom; acres which admittedly by no labour of his or his ancestors, either by hand or brain, have grown in value, twenty, fifty, a hundred or a thousandfold. Perhaps, all told, a million of his fellow creatures pay him a tribute out of their earnings to secure the right to exist on that corner of God's earth which the Duke of Westminster calls his, and which the law allows him so to designate. At present no question is raised as to the inherent rights of property in land; no objection is made to giving this Duke, wealthy already "beyond the dreams of avarice," as Dr. Johnson would say, all the "unearned increment" which can anyhow be netted by a system of landlaws planned and framed by generations of landlords; all that is being investigated at present is the use that is made by the landlords of the laws in their favour. It is alleged that the powers of the great landlords are being abused; a parliamentary committee has been instructed to inquire into the charge, and the case we have mentioned has been submitted to the committee, and cannot fail to exercise a marked influence.

Briefly, the facts are these: Mr. E. L. Armbricht, a chemist, took, in 1871, the remainder of a lease in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square. By attention to his business he has built up a connection of considerable value in the sixteen years during which the lease continued. His term was up at Lady Day last, and the Duke's agents absolutely refused to grant a renewal on any conditions. They were not bound to do so, of course; the Duke had fulfilled his contract with the tenant, and there was an end of the matter. But it is obvious how harshly the principle works, and so fully is this recognised that it is an almost universal custom to grant permission to tenants to renew their leases if they are willing to consent to the conditions of the estate, one of which is, invariably, a greatly increased rental. Such renewals have lately been granted to two other chemists in the same street as that in which Mr. Armbricht carries on business. He intimated his willingness to fulfil such conditions as might be demanded; but the agents would not offer any terms, but insisted on an ejection. Letters which he addressed to the Duke of Westminster: personally were unnoticed, and therefore, so far as at present appears, an arbitrary power, extending practically to the ruin of any tenant, is asserted and exercised by this mighty Duke. What happens to one tradesman may occur to any other, and it is at least high time that the conditions should be inquired into. In Mr. Armbricht's case, we understand, he has luckily obtained temporary premises in the same street; but for this chance he is in no way indebted to the Duke's agents. The great landlords would be wise to avoid straining their privileges. This is not the time for them to answer the cry "We must live" with the cynical remark "We don't see the necessity." The rejoinder in such a case will assuredly be brief but stern.

ARTIFICIAL CODEINE.

IN the last report of Messrs. Gehe & Co. of Dresden it is stated that this alkaloid has lately been made artificially by a German manufacturer by a process which differs from that followed in Great Britain and on the Continent. The new process is stated to yield beautiful and absolutely pure crystals of the alkaloid. In the English process (Dott's patent) morphia is dissolved in a solution of caustic alkali, and this is treated with methyl-chloride. In the new German process a solution of the morphine in caustic alkali (potash or lime for example) is treated with a salt of methyl-sulphuric acid, whereby methyl-morphine (artificial codeine) is formed. It is stated that the new process is also applicable to the formation of ethyl-derivatives of morphine and higher homologues, so that a number of new synthetical bodies will be available for physiological and therapeutical experiment.

The information regarding this new process is not entirely satisfactory. As Dott's process is not patented in Germany, codeine may be prepared in that country by the action of methyl chloride on morphine-soda, although of course the alkaloid so manufactured could not legally be imported into this country. The only circumstances which could make this new process pay are, either that it should give a decidedly larger yield of codeine, or that the sodium-methyl-sulphate should be obtained at a much smaller cost than that of methyl chloride. Of the first of these possibilities we have no evidence, and the second is in the highest degree unlikely. Methyl chloride is now prepared in large quantity from the residues of the beetroot sugar manufacture, which contain abundance of trimethylamine. This base, when converted into hydrochloride and heated to 260° C., yields chiefly methyl chloride and unaltered trimethylamine. The methyl chloride so obtained is widely used in the preparation of the aniline colours, and for refrigerating. As might, therefore, be expected, the price is moderate. Considering the difficulty of getting a respectable yield of methyl-sulphuric acid by any known method, we cannot but have doubts about this new process—at all events, until further information is available.

The action taken by the chemists of Brighton in pressing for a Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill which shall have some reasonable purpose and meaning is refreshing in the midst of the general apathy which surrounds us. We have ourselves been amazed to find, first, that all the twenty-one members of the Pharmaceutical Council should have agreed to go to Parliament with a Bill which ignored the great flaw in the original Act, on account of which they had a few years ago fought a costly legal contest through all the Courts in England, and, secondly, that the members of the Society should have so tamely acquiesced in this policy. We congratulate the chemists of Brighton on their action. Their memorial, so influentially signed and supported, is too important to be passed over without a definite reply, and if other towns will follow their example the new Pharmaceutical Council will have to reconsider the position it has taken up. It is a great pity that neither of the new candidates for the Council has had the keenness to advocate vigorously such views as the Brighton memorial sets forth. The evil complained of is growing; we report this week the registration of two new limited companies intending "to trade as chemists and druggists," and before very long the country will be overrun with such, and the Pharmacy Act will be an absolute dead letter. This means a general break-up of pharmacy as we now understand it, and with that very real danger in view we repeat that it is amazing to see all the members of the Pharmaceutical Council shutting their eyes to the danger, and complacently preparing their patent curriculum pill for the approaching earthquake.

Persian
Opium.

Our consul at Teheran writes concerning the collection of opium, which drug occupies the chief place among the articles of export from Persia, that the yearly crop in and around Ispahan may be estimated now at about 40,000 shahmans, equal to about 232 tons; and the planting of opium and its collection gives occupation to a very great part of the population. The poppies are not cut before the beginning of June, and the juice is then brought to the market in copper vessels. As a rule, opium changes hands twice, and even oftener, before it comes into the hands of the exporter, and varies very much in quality, according to the soil in which it is grown—one of the most renowned districts being the village of Kupa, at a short distance east of Ispahan. London and China are the chief buyers, and the merchants prepare it according to the wants of those markets. Of late years the planting of opium has more and more encroached on the grounds available for cultivation, owing to its yielding heavier profits to the cultivator than corn and other cereals. The quality of Ispahan opium is now much appreciated in foreign markets, and more attention is being paid to its preparation than formerly. We may take the annual exportation now to be about 2,500 cases of 10 to 11 shahmans each, which, at an average price of 200 tomans, gives the respectable total of 500,000 tomans, about 170,000*l*. Of course prices vary very much, according to supply and demand. Last year the average price was about 140*s*. for 13 lbs. of prepared opium, whereas at the beginning of this year the price was 110*s*. for 13 lbs., and on February 1 had risen to 125*s*. The fluctuations in the prices are occasionally enormous. In one particular season (two or three years ago) prices rose from 110*s*. to 170*s*. for the prepared drug, which means about 67*s*. 6*d*. to 97*s*. 6*d*. in the unprepared state. Persian opium now competes successfully with other descriptions in London and Hong-Kong, and it is a source of great wealth to this part of Persia. From Ispahan opium is also sent to Shiraz and Yezd, where it is mixed with the native drug grown in those parts, and thence exported to India and China. About a quarter of the Ispahan opium is exported by English firms.

* *

Corn
Solvent.

The universal sale by chemists of the salicylic preparation for the cure of corns, under one of the many titles adopted, has given general interest to the correspondence we have published in reference to the somewhat varying decisions of the Board of Inland Revenue as to the liability or non-liability to medicine-stamp duty of preparations labelled "Corn Solvent." In a letter to Messrs. Newbery, which we published on January 8 last, the Board stated that they "do not press for payment of medicine-stamp duty upon a medicine or medicament that is merely described by the name of the ailment or complaint that it is intended to cure, *e.g.*, 'corn solvent,' or 'corn plaster.' If, however, the description implies in addition a recommendation, as is the case in 'corn eradicator,' such recommendation deprives the article of the benefit of this lenient interpretation of the law." Among labels subsequently sent to Somerset House, we were informed of the following, which had been returned marked

Liabie.

CORN SOLVENT.—Paint the corn every night for three or four nights; then after using a warm foot-bath, remove the corn in scales. If necessary repeat the application. —T. H. Powell, 116 Denmark Hill, S.E.

Not liabie.

CORN SOLVENT.—Directions for use: Apply it with the brush every night and morning. After six applications soak the foot in very warm water, then pick the corn out with the points of a blunt pair of scissors. Keep well corked and in a cool place. —W. M. Bell, 2 Malvern Road, Kilburn.

In reply to an inquiry addressed by us to the Board of Inland Revenue, asking for guidance as to the principle on which the distinction was made, we have a letter dated April 30, stating that "upon reconsideration of the labels for 'corn solvent' to which you refer, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have decided not to require payment of duty in respect of either of them." We may add that in preparing labels for "corn solvent," chemists must be careful not to claim any proprietary right, nor to state anything indicating beyond the expressions quoted above that the preparation has curative effects.

Atomic
Weight of
Gold.

At the last April meeting of the Chemical Society, Professor Thorpe and Mr. A. P. Laurie presented a paper on the atomic weight of gold. Determinations have previously been made by Dalton, Proust, and Oberkampf, in 1806; Berzelius, in 1813; Pelletier, Javal, and again by Berzelius, in 1844; by Levol, in 1850; and Thomsen, in 1876. The numbers obtained differ widely from each other, partly owing to the unstable character of the salts of gold, and partly to imperfect methods of analysis. The number usually accepted is 196.2, being the value obtained by Berzelius in his second series of determinations, from the analysis of the double chloride of gold and potassium. A special reason for undertaking a revision of the atomic weight of gold arises from the circumstance that a higher value than that usually assigned to this element is demanded by the periodic law. The salt employed by the authors was the bromide of gold and potassium, which is stable and otherwise satisfactory. About 15 grammes of this salt was decomposed by heating over a Bunsen flame. The crucible containing the mass was weighed, the bromide of potassium washed out with hot water, and the gold ignited in a muffle, and again weighed. From these weighings the first set of values for the atomic weight was calculated. A weighed quantity of silver (the purity of which had been tested at the Mint by comparison with the trial plate) was dissolved in dilute nitric acid and added to the potassium bromide, and the excess of the potassium bromide precipitated by a solution of silver nitrate of known strength. From these results the second series of values was calculated. The silver bromide was then collected, dried at 160° C., and weighed. From these weighings a third series of values was calculated. The first series gave a mean of 196.876; the second, 196.857; and the third, 196.842; or a mean of 196.850 for the whole of the experiments. Krüss has recently performed similar work, and gives 196.64 as the most probable value of the atom of the element. At the same meeting the authors read a paper on the atomic weight of silicon, determined from the decomposition of the tetrabromide. They find the weight to be 28.332. Pelouze gives it as 28.41, Dumas as 27.99, and Schiel as 27.99.

* *

Cheap
Doctoring

Within the last few years several journals have sprung into existence whose object it is to satisfy the craving which many people have for doctoring themselves. From one of these we cut the following prescription, which is spoken of as an "all-round" prescription for rheumatism. It is said "to be most excellent, and suits many diatheses: Acidum nitricum c.p., 5j.; acidum hydrochloric, c.p., 5j.; tinct. nucis vomicis, 5ij.; elixir calisaya, q.s. ad 5vj. M. Sig.: From one-half to one dessertspoonful in a wineglass of water three times a day." Another prescription is given in which "iodine potash, 3ss." occurs. Obviously the persons who write these prescriptions and those who print them have a great deal to learn regarding medical treatment and pharmacy generally. Chemists to whom the prescriptions are brought for dispensing should caution their customers against the use of the remedies. We presume, of course, that no competent person would think of dispensing the prescription above quoted either as it stands or as a six-ounce mixture.

HERALDRY *v.* DENTISTRY.—A long-standing professional lawsuit has just been decided by the Paris Court of Appeal. Dr. Thomas Evans, the well-known dentist, whose intimacy with the crowned heads of Europe has given him a special reputation, has for some years taken legal action against his nephew, Dr. John Evans, who seems to have drawn away many of the distinguished clients of his uncle. Dr. John Evans, who is heraldically inclined, received a marquise from the Pope, and, through some court in Philadelphia, obtained permission to retain his aristocratic mother's name of d'Oyley. The Courts were asked to consider this change as effacing the name of Evans, but after hearing the speech of Maître Devin, in which it was shown that Dr. Thomas Evans had endeavoured to obtain the expulsion of his nephew, the presiding judges decided the Marquis d'Oyley did not cease to be plain John Evans, and that heraldry and dentistry were not incompatible.



AND

Literary Notes.

Griffiths's Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Third Edition. Edited and in part written by Alfred S. Gubb, L.R.C.P., &c. London; Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1887. Price 7s. 6d.

THERE appears to have been no second edition of this work. The first was written by Dr. W. Handzel Griffiths, and his manuscript passed into the hands of Dr. G. F. Duffey, who saw it through the press. This was in 1879. The volume before us is properly the second edition of the work, and has now been transplanted from its Irish soil. It has grown bulky owing to a reduction in the size of the page, and has suffered (we use the word advisedly) other striking alterations.

In preparing a new edition of an old book, the work of an editor consists chiefly in revising the old material, removing inaccuracies, and bringing it up to date, and in writing new matter regarding new substances. In preparing the work before us Mr. Gubb has shown a remarkable incapacity for both offices. We cannot better show the truth of this statement than by giving a number of examples from the pages, taking first those things which occurred in the earlier edition. Page 36: "Alum $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$;" no mention made of potash alum, now official, but on the next page there is the sentence, "The potash alum of commerce is termed 'rock alum.'" Page 45: Sulphurated antimony.—No mention made of the sulphur which the B.P. now directs to be used in its preparation. Page 56: We are told how liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis is prepared—viz. by the process of the B.P. 1867! the new process is given on page 349. On page 58 the tests for "purified bismuth" are spoken of, but the reader will look for them in vain. Page 58: The formula of chloride of calcium is given as CaCl_2 ; B.P. now gives $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. In the same way the four molecules of water of crystallisation in citrate of lithia are ignored, as also the change in the process for preparing permanganate of potash. These are by no means all the errors which occur in the text on inorganic substances. Amongst organic substances they are even more plentiful. Thus, under "Pareira," the old paragraph regarding Hanbury and "Chondrodendron tomentosum" is retained, although one who has intimate acquaintance with pharmacognosy would certainly have rewritten it. It is not a matter now of Hanbury "thinking" that pareira is obtained from that source—he proved it. We are told that there are two kinds of official opium—*Smyrna* and *Constantinople*. Egyptian opium is a chief variety. The original sentences regarding rhatany are reproduced without notice being taken of the fact that the *Savanna* variety is now official. Linseed-meal is still made from oil-cake (page 163). Ceylon gamboge is stated to be "derived from *Hebradendron gambogioides*." No notice is taken of the new characters and tests for Peruvian balsam, nor fuller notice of physostigmine, the sentences written in 1879 being considered adequate for 1887. The unknown plant *Leprosia Apollinea* still exists at page 191 as an adulterant of senna (*Tephrosia* Ap. being meant); and cathartic acid is still a sulphuretted glucoside, although this has been disproved. The editor reproduces the old descriptions of *Cinchona Cortex* at page 218, as if a radical change had not occurred in this department of materia medica. The whole description is now antiquated, inadequate, and incorrect. But for an accurate idea of the manner in which the new edition of this work has been prepared, Part II. (Pharmacy) should be examined. We shall quote only a dozen errors:—1. "In the preparation of *cataplasma lini* olive oil is used to replace the natural oil which is lost in the preparation of the meal" (page 320). 2. *Confectio sulphuris*. The tragacanth not given (page 321). 3. "In the case of decoctum aloes compositum, the strained product is made up to 30 fluid oz." (p. 323). Under the same heading in next page we have "Distilled water ad 25 oz." 4. *Ext. nucis vomicæ* is prepared with rectified spirit (page 330), and by boiling with successive portions of spirit (page 331). 5. Aconite and belladonna liniments are prepared by mace-

rating and percolating 20 parts of the root with 20 of rectified spirit, and their strength is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 1 (page 338). 6. *Lin. terebinth. acet.* is a mixture of 1 part each of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and camphor liniment (*ibid.*). 7. The active ingredients of *lin. potass. iodic. c. sapone* are the iodide and hard soap (page 339). 8. *Ol. theobromæ* enters into all the suppositories (page 369). 9. Under preparation of *spt. ætheris nitrosi* an error of the first edition is reproduced— $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. being given as the second portion of nitric acid to be poured into the retort. 10. The B.P. 1867 methods for testing this spirit are still given! (p. 382). 11. Syrup of chloral.—The old formula is given. 12. The temperature for preparing citrin ointment is not noted.

The new matter which the editor has added to the volume is, as a whole, much below the standard of the old volume; but we cannot enter fully into consideration of this part. "Griffiths" was deservedly a favourite with many pharmaceutical students, but now for all students it is an untrustworthy source of information. In its present condition it is calculated to do a great deal of mischief to young men preparing for examination, and, to save the reputation of the book, we would advise the publishers to suppress the edition, and have it thoroughly revised by a competent pharmacist. There is so little therapeutics in it that the help of a medical man is unnecessary, and we have had sufficient evidence lately that we must not look to the medical profession for competence in materia medica and pharmacy.

A Manual of Botany, including the Structure, Classification, Properties, Uses, and Functions of Plants. By Robert Bentley, F.L.S., &c. Fifth Edition. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1887. Crown 8vo. Pp. xxx. + 902. Price 15s.

IT is twenty-six years since the first edition of Professor Bentley's manual was published, and in the interval botany has undergone more changes, perhaps, than any other natural science. Our knowledge of the minute structure of plants and of their life-history has extended so greatly that it is almost a new science; while classification itself has been revised and brought to a higher degree of simplicity. Apart from these changes, there is the equally important change in the art of teaching botany. It is no longer a mere lecture-subject, the laboratory and its appliances being equal factors with lectures in imparting a knowledge of the structure and physiology of plant tissues. Amidst all this there have been published other manuals written by men who have studied under the modern system. Nevertheless Bentley's manual holds its own, and has not decreased in popularity. The reason of this is not far to seek. The work is constructed on an excellent plan; it is written in a lucid and popular style, and the author has kept the various editions sufficiently up to date to satisfy the requirements of the medical and pharmaceutical student. In the present edition there has been considerable alteration in all sections of the work. In regard to the morphological section there are in it more old terms than the advanced morphologist may care for, and, in some cases, no notice is taken of recent researches, but, taking the work for what it is, a text-book for the student to whom botany is only a single branch of his studies, we cannot but regard the manner in which the author has revised it as the most judicious and practical for the purpose.

Book II. (Systematic Botany) has been brought into conformity with the "Genera Plantarum" of Bentham and Hooker, and many new plants have been noticed, so that this section retains its useful character for reference purposes. Under Leguminosæ we observe several curious errors. *Myroxylon peruiferum* is stated to yield "a fragrant balsam not unlike balsam of tolu, called at Rio 'Olea vermelho,'" whereas this balsam is remarkably like Peruvian balsam in its physical characters. "*Physostigma cylindrospermum*" is spoken of, *P. cylindrospermum* being the correct designation given to this species of calabar-bean plant by Holmes. The present edition of the work is dedicated to Mr. H. B. Brady, F.R.S.

Practical Amateur Photography. By C. C. Vevers. Leeds: Published by the Author. Price 6d.

THIS is a little work, written for beginners, but containing much information which the expert will find of use. The work makes no pretence to completeness, but what there is of it is good, and the numerous formulæ are of a practical nature.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Reports of the Colonial Sections of the Exhibition. Edited by H. Trueman Wood, M.A. London: W. Clowes & Co. 1887. 8vo. Pp. 512. 10s.

THIS is a volume of special reports prepared by direction of the Society of Arts. Except in the departments of tea, coffee, and tobacco, India is not referred to in the reports; that is to say, the Indian exhibits are not commented upon. The whole are intended to form a permanent record of the contents of the exhibition, a purpose which they undoubtedly fulfil. The reports on tea (by Mr. A. G. Stanton), coffee and cocoa (by Mr. H. Pasteur); wines, spirits, &c. (by Mr. R. Bannister, F.I.C.), and tobacco (by Dr. George Watts and Mr. John McCarthy, F.C.S.), have more than a passing interest to the chemist and druggist. The one on tobacco is especially interesting from a historical point of view, and is also rich in suggestions to the cultivator. "Drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical products" are treated by Dr. B. H. Paul, who comments chiefly on the properties and uses of the substances; but apart from that this report contains nothing either strikingly new or suggestive. Mr. Leopold Field, F.R.S.E., writes in bold style on oils and fats. This is one of the best reports in the volume, the author having apparently gone to considerable trouble to test the samples which have come from various colonies, and as the result he offers not only many practical suggestions, but comments as to the commercial prospects of new fats and oils. The report on gums, resins, and analogous substances, by Mr. Thomas Bolas, F.C.S., is, on the whole, disappointing, and bears evidence, like a few more in the volume, of having been prepared from the exhibition catalogues. His remarks on Balata relieve the report from tameness. Altogether, twenty-three reports are given, and they form a volume of considerable value and interesting reading.

The Cure of Diphtheria by the frequent Administration of Small Doses of Sulphur. By H. Valentine Knaggs, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London: Gurney & Jackson, Paternoster Row. 1s.

THE author, after quoting a number of statements from French medical writers, which seem to conclusively establish the specific virtues of sulphur in cases of diphtheria, points out that "the remedy seems of late years to have fallen almost completely into desuetude, and I am unable to find any satisfactory mention of its use in standard English works upon the subject of diphtheria." He states, however, that during the past five years his father and himself have treated by sulphur seventy-two cases of diphtheria, in all of which diphtheritic deposit was unmistakably present, and many of which were of a severe character, and *without a fatal termination in a single instance.* This is surely a remarkable statement in view of the utter uncertainty which prevails among medical men as to the proper treatment of diphtheria. Mr. Knaggs considers any form of sulphur suitable, but suggests the following as a convenient prescription:—

Milk of sulphur	1½ drachm
Glycerine	2 oz.
Cinnamon water	4 oz.

One teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age, every hour.

He believes that the diphtheritic membrane is the growth of a micro-fungus, and that an atmosphere of sulphur arrests its development.

How to Appeal against your Rates (outside the Metropolis). By A. D. Lawrie, M.A. London: Edingham Wilson & Co. 1s.

THE title of this little legal handbook indicates its character. It may be useful to some readers to know of its existence. It must be understood that it does not apply to London, the rating of which is regulated by special statute. Another handbook gives instructions for appealing in London.

The Medical Register, 1887. 6s. *The Dental Register, 1887.* 3s. 4d. London: For the General Medical Council, Spottiswoode & Co., 54 Gracechurch Street.

THE new issues of these official works of reference have just appeared in accordance with the Medical and Dentists Acts. The Medical Register contains 1,140 pages, and 26,452

names and addresses; and the Dental Register 242 pages, and 5,207 names and addresses of dentists, and 374 of dental students. Both works contain also the Acts of Parliament affecting the professions, and statistical information respecting the work of the General Medical Council. The Registers have been subject to the most thorough revision. In the case of the Medical Register a circular of inquiry was sent to every registered practitioner at the beginning of the year, and in November voting-papers were also sent out in connection with the election of direct representatives on the Medical Council. As the result of these inquiries a great many inaccuracies of address were discovered and corrected. In the introductory part of the volume the new Medical Act of 1886 has been (with the older Acts) printed for the information of the profession, and a table has also been added showing the qualifications in sanitary science which have become registrable under this new Act. In addition also to the other statistical information usually given, a table is introduced showing the number of practitioners resident in each division of the United Kingdom. To render possible more ready reference, the contents of each page, in both registers, are now indicated by initial headings. In the case of the Dentists' Register care has been taken in the introductory portion to make clearly evident in what respects the enactments of the Medical Act (1886) have modified the provisions of the Dentists Act (1878).

Bronchial Asthma: Its Causes, Pathology, and Treatment. By John C. Thorowgood, M.D. Third edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 2s. 6d.

WE reviewed this useful treatise two years since when the second edition was published. To the new edition Dr. Thorowgood has added a chapter on "Asthma in Relation to Gout, Pharyngeal Catarrh, and Rheumatoid Arthritis." Asthmatic sufferers or persons concerned with such will find this treatise of much value.

The Journal of Hydrotherapeutics. London: The Scientific Publishing Company (Limited), 22 Buckingham Street, Strand. 1s. monthly.

WE have received the first number of this new magazine, which proposes to deal in a strictly scientific manner (as distinguished from guide-book fashion) with the subjects of "medical hydrology and climatology, the former term including, of course, what our German cousins call by the hybrid word, Balneology." The literature of this publication as indicated by this first number is of a high character, and the journal promises to be of much interest and value. Sir Edward Sieveking, M.D., has an article the purport of which is to show how necessary it is that the home physician should be consulted as to the selection of a foreign watering place, and the course to be followed when there; which also suggests the importance of a sufficient familiarity with the foreign spas on the part of the home physician. Dr. Prosser James contributes a learned and very readable article on "The earliest recorded discovery of Thermal Springs." Few ordinary readers would guess the date of the record of this discovery, and yet it appears to have caused a considerable amount of Hebrew-searching among scholars. In the 24th verse of the 36th chapter of Genesis will be found the words: "This was that Anah that found the mules in the wilderness, as he fed the asses of Zibeon his father." But from the revised version it appears that Anah's discovery was not "mules," but "hot springs." Anah was Esau's father-in-law, and he appears to have been called also "Beer," which Dr. James reasonably conjectures was connected with "Beer," a well of water, and was probably acquired in consequence of the discovery already alluded to. The proper translation of the Hebrew word depends on some doubtful "points"; but it is quite certain that an Eastern would regard the discovery of springs in the desert as infinitely more worthy of record than the find of any number of mules. Among the strictly therapeutic papers are those by M. Durand Fardel on "Vichy Waters in the Treatment of Gout"; "Baths and Watering Places in the Treatment of Chronic Joint Disease," by E. Muirhead Little, F.R.C.S.; "Carlsbad Waters in Chronic Asthma and Bronchitis," by Dr. John C. Thorowgood; and "Mineral Water Baths in the Treatment of Skin Diseases," by F. Augustus Cox, M.B. The number contains besides many editorial articles and reviews strictly relevant to the title of the new serial.

Trade Report.

Note to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 5.

ACETANILID is quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb.

ACID (CITRIC) is still held at 1s. 8½d. per lb. For the present there is rather less business doing than was the case last week. The imports of concentrated juices (lemon and bergamot) from Sicily into London and Liverpool, during the first four months of the year, were, in

1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
2,033	1,955	2,253	674	1,818 pipes

ACID (OXALIC) is rather lifeless at 4d. per lb., while *sal acetos* sells in a small way. The quotation for this article is 6d. to 6½d.

ALOES.—Seventy-four cases *Cape* aloes were offered for sale to-day, and sold for the greater part at very firm rates, 28s. to 29s. being paid for good, very slightly drossy to fine hard; 25s. to 25s. 6d. for fair, partly soft; and from 23s. down to 13s. 6d. for ordinary to common. Three cases dry hepatic (*Natal*) aloes realised 24s. per cwt. *Curaçao* is still in very fair supply, low qualities selling at 12s. to 25s. per cwt. Seventeen kegs good brown *Sceotra* sold at 7l. to 7l. 5s. per cwt., 7l. 10s. being required for a somewhat better lot. For 6 cases good *Zanzibar*, 7l. 15s. to 8l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. was paid.

ALUM.—No improvement has occurred, but a fairly steady trade is being done at 5l. 10s. for loose lump, and 6l. 2s. 6d. for ground alum.

AMBERGRIS.—Three tins were offered and sold, fair but dark, partly grey, at 63s., and good flavoured dark at 80s.

ANISEED.—A very good business is being done in all varieties at 24s. to 25s. 6d. for *Russian* according to quality, and 60s. for *Spanish* (Alicante), the late advance in the latter being thus fully maintained. For fine *Turkish* seed, forward delivery, 30s. is paid.

ANNATTO.—The 18 baskets fine *Pará roll*, for which 1s. 8d. per lb. was refused at the last auctions, were again brought forward, and bought in at 2s. per lb., no bid being forthcoming. *Seed* is coming forward in very large quantities, especially from Jamaica, and the new crop sells at very low rates, 2d. to 2½d. per lb. for bright but damp, and 1d. per lb. for common discoloured.

ARGOL.—There is a good supply of *Cape*, including some of very fine quality. Of the 34 bags offered to-day, only two were sold at 77s. 6d. per cwt. for good, somewhat dusty red. On Tuesday 51 bags *Cape* offered in public sale, and 44 of these disposed of at 5l. to 5l. 2s. 6d. for fine bold pale selected; 80s. to 81s. for dusty pale; 68s. for small dusty red, and 49s. 6d. for ordinary pickings.

ARSENIC is very steady, with a brisk business in white powder at 11l. 10s. per ton.

BALSAMS.—The prices asked for *Canada* are still high, but may not perhaps be long maintained at the present rates, for the new crop will shortly be due. At Liverpool we understand 1s. 4½d. per lb. has been accepted, which would mark a pronounced decline. *Copaiba* is again dearer, a firmer market being reported from America, while our stocks here are very meagre. For *Maranham* 1s. 8½d. has been paid, while *Maracaibo* is held at 1s. 9½d. per lb. Of 24 packages *Peruvian*, only two packages sediment sold at 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb. For

good fresh balsam 4s. 4d. per lb. was offered, but owners seem not disposed yet to accept that price. There is a good stock of *Tolu* balsam here, but holders do not much care to put it up for public sale, as there is not the slightest demand. Two tins spurious balsam are held at 1s. 4d. per lb., though nominally bought in at 2s. 6d.

BORAX.—The heavy quantities owned by second-hand holders which are at present offering prevent the article from assuming that strong position which the combination of refiners would otherwise warrant. Concentrated *Californian* borax is also arriving at Liverpool in considerable quantities, and competes with the European product, being held at 25l., while for good *English refined* 25l. 10s. to 26l. has been accepted. In public sale, 8 casks refined borax were bought in without a bid, nominally at 30s. for *Howard's*, and 27s. for *foreign*.

BROMIDES remain unchanged. *Bromide of potassium* is worth 1s. 6d. per lb. Messrs. Howards & Sons have reduced their quotations for *ammonia bromide* to 1s. 11d. per lb.

BUCHU is very plentiful, and must be quoted lower, no higher offers than 3d. per lb. being obtainable for good green round leaves, while discoloured leaves, bearing evidence of having been carelessly gathered and hastily dried, cannot command more than 2d. per lb. Our stock consists largely of the latter description. Our importers do not yet seem willing to accept such offers.

CALUMBA is lower in value. For 142 bags dark root, with very few bright pieces, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. was accepted; while 25s. is required for better root.

CALABAR BEANS sell at 5½d. per lb. in small lots.

CAMPHOR remains firm, but unchanged, with sales of *Japan* at 66s. to 67s. per cwt., re-weight. For forward delivery the position of this variety is not quite so firm, 59s. per cwt. c.i.f., with landed weights, having been accepted. At Hong Kong, on March 27, the stock of *Formosa* camphor was exhausted. *Japan* camphor was in a decidedly better position, several hundred piculs having changed hands principally for shipment to India, whence a very brisk demand had been experienced. The exports of camphor from China to Europe this year fall much below those of the corresponding period of 1886.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is still quoted at 11½d. per lb. for *bells*, while *tablets*, according to size, are worth 1s. to 1s. 3d. The position of the article appears a sound one, and would, many operators consider, have warranted an advance before now.

CANARY SEED has experienced a considerable fall in some varieties, *Turkish* seed being from 2s. to 4s. cheaper since our last report, while *Morocco* seed is worth 1s. below the previous quotation. *Spanish* and *Dutch* seed have shown rather more stability than the other varieties. Our home demand is unusually slack, while abroad even the reductions in value seem to have been insufficient to tempt buyers. Supplies keep coming in from the several producing centres and add to the embarrassment. In the States the consumption has been greatly reduced this year, and other bird-seeds, which are very much cheaper, are used largely as substitutes for canary seed. The drop in value on the New York market during the last fortnight was so great that all inducement for exporting seed to that quarter has completely disappeared. *Turkish* seed cannot be quoted above 43s. to 45s.; *Dutch* seed is neglected at 50s. to 53s. for bold, and 49s. to 49s. 6d. for small seed; *Morocco*, 50s. to 51s.; *Spanish*, 55s. to 59s.

CANELLA ALBA.—Some parcels, just arrived, were placed in sale to-day. They included some very good bright quill, partly very bold, which sold at 18s. to 20s. for sea-damaged. Sound ditto was bought in at 26s. nominally.

CANNABIS INDICA.—There is no activity whatever shown in this article. Greenish and stalky tops are offering in quantity, nominally at 3d. to 3½d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—*Chinese* beetles of fair quality are held at 3s. per lb., but less would have to be accepted in order to induce business. Some very wormy *Russian* flies met with no attention.

CARAWAY SEED is firm, and business, although of a limited character, is passing at the last quotations, viz. 34s.

to 35s. per cwt. for *Dutch*, 27s. for *Barbary*, and 27s. to 29s. for *Russian*.

CARDAMOMS.—A fair supply was almost entirely sold with good competition at irregular prices, generally 2d. to 3d., but in some instances 5d. below valuations. The following prices were paid:—Small to fair *Alleppy*, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; *Ceylon-Malabar* bold pale plump, 2s. 8d.; small medium to fair ditto, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; fair long, partly greenish, to medium yellow plump, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; medium brownish and specky, 1s. 7d.; boldish plump dark to dull, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; dull brown, 1s. 2d.; small and split, 10d. to 11d. per lb.; *true Malabar*, smooth plump, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.; good but small pale, 1s. 10d.; small and brown mixed, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; *Mangalore*, good pale bold plump, 2s. 10d.; medium plump to bold long pale, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; small to medium yellowish, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; yellow specky to fair, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; partly split, 1s. 5d. per lb.; *seed*, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.; good *wild Ceylon*, at 1s. per lb. The shipments from Ceylon, if the present rate of increase should be maintained, will not improbably, at the end of the season, amount to double those of 1885-6. On April 6 the figures were: 1886-7, 204,983 lbs.; 1885-6, 143,270 lbs.; 1884-5, 82,410 lbs.; 1883-4, 43,143 lbs.

CASCARILLA.—A fresh arrival of 107 bales sold with good competition at a marked advance. Fine stout silvery quill, rather broken, at 43s., and thin, brown to silvery, partly damaged, at 24s. 6d. to 27s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—In the drug sales 19 bales flat yellow *Calisaya*, apparently mixed with other varieties, were bought in at 2s. 3d., an offer of 1s. 9d. per lb. being declined. Five bales low *Cuprea* sold without reserve at 1½d. per lb.; dusty *Moracabo* at 2½d. to 3d. per lb., also without reserve. Some very good fresh *Lova* bark was shown, but is held at high prices. It appears that the Ceylon market has been but slightly influenced by the recent accentuation in the depressed condition of the London market. The exports of cinchona bark from Ceylon thus far show an increase of about 7 per cent. over those of the corresponding portion of the previous season. The figures are for the periods from October 1 to April 6: 1886-7, 8,002,947 lbs.; 1885-6, 7,523,554 lbs.; 1884-5, 4,694,958 lbs.; 1883-4, 3,228,300 lbs.

CIVET.—At present 6s. 6s. to 7s. per oz. is wanted here for good civet, but we hear that 50 horns have just changed hands at Marseilles for export to London, and if this quantity should be placed on the market here, the current prices are likely to undergo a change.

CUBEBS.—Fifteen bags very shrivelled berries mixed with stalk were taken out at 18l. per cwt., and 9 bags genuine, but small and stalky cubebs nominally at 22l. Some cubeb stalks sold at 67s. 6d. per cwt.

CUMIN SEED.—The advance has made no further progress, but is well maintained. The current quotations are 45s. for *Maltese*, 25s. to 26s. per cwt. for *Greek*, and 27s. for *East Indian* seed.

DRAGONS BLOOD.—Four cases good bright, but slightly damp *Socotra* tears sold at 117s. 6d. per cwt. Some good bright cake was also offered, but remained unsold.

ERGOT OF RYE quiet. Small old *Spanish* could be bought at 9d. to 10d. per lb.

FENUGREEK SEED is in better demand, on account of reports that the new crop in Morocco is a very short one, and that stocks abroad are very light. 8s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. will still buy.

GALANGAL seems rather more active, small lots of good rootselling at 8s., and fair at 7s. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—First hand holders quote double distilled at 75s. and crude at 45s. per cwt., but considerable quantities are offered at much lower rates by second-hand holders, and appearances are certainly more in favour of a decline than of an advance. In the drug sales 20 cases of the "Eagle" brand sold at 62s. 6d. per cwt., without reserve.

GUARANA.—About 700 lbs. partly new crop were offered, but found no buyers.

GUINEA GRAINS.—The demand is now again very slack, say at 15s. to 16s. per cwt.

GUM AMMONIACUM shows no improvement. About 35 cases were offered, but only two of these changed hands, at 25s. 6d. per cwt. for woody and blocky gum of good colour.

GUM ARABIC.—There is little alteration in the quotations for this article. The auctions last week passed off very quietly, and only a small portion of the supply was sold. *Australian Gum.*—A small parcel just arrived realised good prices; good fair gum, 71s. to 75s. per cwt.; ordinary and rather woody, 66s. to 69s. per cwt. Of *Cape Gum* 14 cases pale, rather small, brought 6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d. per cwt.; the inferior qualities were all withdrawn. In *East Indian Gum* comparatively little changed hands at the auctions, a few cases Amrad siftings brought 59s. to 60s. per cwt., and one or two lots of Oomra of good quality 81s. to 83s. per cwt. Ghatti, good pale to fine, 64s. 6d. to 75s. 6d. per cwt.; and ordinary to middling, 39s. to 49s. per cwt., according to quality. Privately business has been done in fair Ghatti at 51s.; and common Amrads have been in more demand, 2 or 3 parcels having changed hands on private terms at about 40s. per cwt. *Egyptian Amrad*, and *Gchzirah Gums* were chiefly bought in, 1 or 2 lots of common Amrad changing hands at 36s. per cwt. *Senegal Gum.*—Business is of a retail character, on the spot 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. for Bas du Fleuve; 6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d. for Galam is asked. At Bordeaux the quotations are steady.

GUM ASAFETIDA.—Privately a fair business has been done at very low rates, holders showing some anxiety to come to terms.

GUM BENJAMIN is not in much demand. There is plenty of good *Siam* gum offering, but the consumption of this variety is very limited. The *Sumatra* gum shown included 6 cases very fine bold white almondy block, but rather false packed. These were bought in at 16l. per cwt. nominally.

GUM ELEMI.—Seventy-two cases freshly imported sold with good competition at 29s. to 33s., chiefly 32s., per cwt.—a very low price considering the quality, the gum being, without doubt, the best and cleanest that has been seen in the market for a considerable time.

GAMBOGE is much inquired for and decidedly dearer. 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. was readily paid for slightly specky to fair but very broken orange pipe, and 9l. 2s. 6d. for ordinary blocky ditto.

GUM MYRRH is dearer and sells with great spirit, nearly the whole of the 55 packages offering changing hands at 6l. 10s. to 7l. for fair to very good pale selected *Aden*, 5l. 7s. 6d. for good sorts, 75s. to 97s. 6d. for small to good pale siftings, and 55s. for blocky pickings. Dark *Bombay* pickings are worth 40s., and sorts 75s. *Bdellium* realises 39s. to 47s. per cwt.

HENBANE LEAVES.—It is stated that supplies of second year's leaf of English biennial henbane are very scarce.

HONEY.—The majority of the 270 packages offered sold with very good competition at 25s. to 26s. for fair *Californian*, and 15s. to 17s. for dull dark *Jamaica*. In Liverpool a very brisk business is doing in this article, no less than 1,100 packages having changed hands during April, at steadily rising prices. At present the prices range as follows:—*Californian*, 20s. to 32s.; *Chilian*, 18s. to 27s., and *Lisbon*, 28s. to 30s. per cwt.

HYPNONE is obtainable at 3s. per oz.

IODINE is very firm at the previously-quoted price; *re-sublimed iodine* is held at 14s. and *iodide of potassium* 12s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—About 1,000 lbs. arrived at Liverpool last week from New York. These have been picked over and done up in small bales of 50 lbs. each, a mode of packing not hitherto resorted to. No less than 9s. per lb. is now asked for picked root, but nothing was sold at that price the trade not being willing to pay it in public sale.

KAMALA.—Two cases ordinary sanded quality (fine Kamala is now very seldom met with in the open market) sold at 5½d. per lb.

KINO.—Twenty-six drums of soft Australian kino sold at 22s. per cwt., subject to approval.

LEAD (ACETATE).—The scarcity of this article is becoming more pronounced, and 24s. is now asked for prime white

foreign sugar of lead, although perhaps a shade less might still buy.

LIQUORICE.—Smyrna paste is quoted at 43s. 6d. to 47s., according to brand.

MAGNESIA (CITRATE) is now quoted at 1s. 3d. per lb.

MUSK is now more liberally offered, and it is said that all the French consumers have fully satisfied their requirements for several weeks to come by a direct arrival of some importance which has taken place at Marseilles. Under these circumstances very little was sold to-day. Fine *Tonquin* pods, first pile, thin blue skin and upper skin, rather broken, realised 86s.; ordinary damp first pile, rather thick skinned, 75s. to 76s.; ordinary third pile, false packed, 26s. 6d. per oz.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Almond* has advanced to 25s. per lb. For *Oil of cloves* 6s. 6d. per lb. is now asked. *Oil of pimento* can still be had at 12s. per lb. *Star anise* has further advanced, and cannot now be bought under 7s. 4d. per lb., up to which price sales have been made. China reports state that in the producing districts the stocks of this oil are all but exhausted. *Cassia oil* is now worth 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. Reports from China are very alarming, and it is said that none is coming forward at the ports of shipment from the interior. The position of this article, however, although strong, does not seem to be at all so favourable as that of star anise. *Citronella*.—The exports from Ceylon are very large, the bulk being shipped to America. *Cinnamon*.—Little is coming forward from Ceylon. *Menthol crystals* are bought in at 5s. per lb. nominally; a good deal less would probably be taken for a quantity. An offer of 4d. per oz. for good unworked *Nutmeg oil* was refused; American oil of *Peppermint*, H.G.H. brand, is now quoted at 15s. per lb., being again lower; some very old L.B.H. oil failed to find a purchaser. H.G.H. *Spearmint* bought in at 33s. nominally. The crop of *Orange flowers* and of *Roses* in Southern France is said to be one-third less than last year. This will react, it is thought, upon the price of *Neroli*, orange-flower water, and rose-water. Italian essences are also firm, *Lemon* especially so. *Otto of rose* is rather easier, virgin otto being now quoted at 24s. per oz. A good crop is anticipated, unless frost should occur soon.

OIL (CASTOR).—The Liverpool market is decidedly weaker, and holders are forced to accept lower rates in order to conclude business. For good second Calcutta oil on the spot 2½d. to 2¾d. has been accepted, while pale oil is about ¼d. per lb. dearer.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The firm position of the Norwegian article has caused the reappearance of a parcel of 116 cases *Japanese oil*, which has been stored here for four years or more. It was bought in at 3s. per gallon nominally. Not much business is being done in *Norwegian oil*.

MORPHIA.—The majority of the makers still quote 6s. 6d. per oz., and Messrs. Howards & Sons, who last month quoted 6s. 9d. per oz., have now equalised their price to that of the other manufacturers. Some second-hand lots offer a good deal lower.

OPIUM.—Advices from Smyrna speak less favourably of the prospect of the crop, and mention an advance of prices on that market of 2d. to 3d. per lb. This rise has not affected the London quotations, which remain the same as last week.

PINK ROOT is reported dearer.

PUMICE.—Twenty-five tons grey pumice, imported from Mozambique, were offered and sold at 62s. 6d. per ton.

QUICKSILVER PREPARATIONS.—The following are the current quotations for some of the principal mercurial compounds: *Calomel*, 2s. 10d.; *Corrosive sublimate*, 2s. 2d.; *Mercurial ointment*, 1s. 8d.; *Red precipitate*, 3s.; *White precipitate*, 3s.; *Blue pill*, 1s. 11d. per lb.

QUILLAYA BARK has made a further advance, large quantities having changed hands. 16l. per ton is now the Liverpool price.

QUININE is very quiet, and privately scarcely any transactions are reported. At the drug sales 10,000 oz. were offered; 8,000 of these, *Wiffen's* brand, were bought in at 2s. 2d. per

oz., no bid being made; the remaining 2,000 oz. were *German* (B & S) quinine in tins, and sold at 1s. 9½d. per oz.

RAPESEED is very scarce, with a good and growing demand. 49s. is paid for *English* and 47s. for *foreign* seed.

RHUBARB is in good demand. Only 94 chests were offered, and the bulk of this supply was sold at an average advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. A parcel of *Shensi* root of exceptional goodness was offered, the only drawback being an indication of darkness in the centre of each piece. This root was sold at a fancy price. The following prices were paid:—*Shensi*, very fine flat reddish fracture, medium to bold, 3s. 9d.; round and smaller, 3s. 3d.; small round, partly fine pale root, 3s. 1d.; good flat and round mixed, 2s. 4d. per lb.; *High Dried*, pale coated root, partly dark in fracture, and country damaged, 1s.; good mixed even fracture, 10½d.

SENNA.—One hundred and ten bales *Tinnerelly*, nearly all of inferior quality, were offered, and mostly sold at an advance of ¼d. to ½d. per lb., viz. 1½d. to 5½d. for fair; 3d. to 4d. for ordinary; and 2½d. to ½d. for common to very low false packed.

SHELLAC.—The public sales on Tuesday only included 261 cases, the bulk of which were bought in over value. A parcel of 100 cases rather reddish *second orange* KH. in diamond, unworked and Calcutta weights were sold at 42s. to 43s. per cwt., which is 1s. to 2s. under valuation. Ten chests inferior *garnet* lac, KMB in diamond, were also sold at 38s. per cwt. It is said that the consumption of this article is largely on the increase, stimulated no doubt by the lowness of prices, and in proof of this assertion the statistical position of the article is adduced. During the last four years the London stock of shellac at the end of any one month has always exceeded that of the corresponding month of the preceding year, with two unimportant exceptions. But on April 30 of this year we held a stock of 64,091 chests, against 64,100 chests on April 30, 1886, showing an actual, although infinitesimal, decrease, which is certainly not a disquieting feature. The importance of these figures, however, does not lie so much in the absence of an increase in our stock as in the fact that they prove that the consumption in this country is rising in at least the same ratio as the production, for speculation is dead at present, while America and the Continent now draw a much larger direct supply of shellac from India than they did five years ago. This view is confirmed by the fact that the total imports of shellac during the first four months of this year are 1,714 below the average of the corresponding period of the three preceding years, while the deliveries during the same term of 1887 show an increase of 651 chests over the average of the first four months of the past three years. The April statistics, which have just been published, show the position of the article in a light which is very unfavourable to holders. The following figures relate to the movements in London and the United States during April, 1887, as compared with April, 1886:—

	Imports	Deliveries	Stock
April, 1887	Chests	Chests	Chests
London	5,605	3,618	64,091
United States	3,27	2,624	15,844
Total	8,812	6,242	79,935
April, 1886			
London	6,544	3,563	64,100
United States	2,059	1,524	17,836
Total	8,603	5,087	81,936

Altogether 12,700 cwt. shellac were exported from Calcutta during the month of April 1887, against 11,900 cwt. in April 1886, and the market at that port, according to the latest mail advices, was in a very depressed condition.

SOY is very steady, 1s. 4d. per gallon having been paid for good *China*, which at recent auctions was only worth 1s. 2½d. per gallon.

TARAXACUM.—Nine bales sold at 26s. per cwt.

TEREBENE.—The present price is 2s. 2d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—There was a very fair competition for this article in Tuesday's sales, and prices were slightly higher. Altogether 1,500 bags, mostly of the *Madras* variety, were offered, and 850 of these sold at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. for long dull to bright, very wormy finger; 8s. 6d. for dull lean finger; 8s. to 8s. 6d. for fair, partly sea-damaged, bulbs; and 7s. for wormy *Madras* and dull split *Bombay* bulb.

URETHANE is now quoted at 1s. 5d. per oz., and *athylidin urethane* at 3s. per oz.

VANILLA.—A fair quantity of *Mauritius* sold at an advance of from 2s. to 3s. per lb.; 8½ in. to 9½ in., 28s. 6d.; 7½ in. to 8½ in., 27s.; 7 in. to 7½ in., 26s. 6d.; 6½ in. to 7 in., 23s.; 3½ in. to 5½ in., 8s. to 11s. 6d.

VERMILLION.—One parcel *Chinese* (Pengchang chop) sold at 2s. 5d. per lb.

WAX (BEES') is selling steadily at 6l. 15s. for very fine orange *Jamaica*, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 12s. 6d. for dark to fine orange ditto, 5l. 15s. to 5l. 17s. 6d. for darkish ditto, and 6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d. for half grey, half yellow *Australian*.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 22.

THE amount of business passing is still large, and fully up to the expectations of the trade. The stocks in first hands are very small, and those held by wholesale firms must be much reduced also. The latter, having availed themselves of the "boom" to sell out, show no disposition to make fresh purchases now that the market is high, although the general opinion appears to be that they cannot hold off long, and that a fresh impetus to business may be expected when they are compelled to buy.

The prices sterling (in parentheses) are what the different articles would cost delivered in London, all market allowances, discounts, &c., being taken into account. Importers can therefore see at a glance the course of this market compared with their own.

ACETATE OF LIME is in brisk demand, both for home and export, and at present cannot be had in sufficient quantity to fill orders. Brown is quoted \$1.85, or with present low rate of freights equal to 10l. per ton c.i.f. London or Liverpool. For forward delivery this price might be shaded a little.

ANNATTO.—There is no stock of bright *Pará* roll, but seeds are in large supply and tend lower; 6½c. (36s.) is the market value.

BALSAMS.—The market for *Copaiba* is very firm. We are still without arrivals. *Canada* remains scarce; for the small stock 40c. (1s. 9½d.) is demanded; as the new supply may be expected in June, this scarcity is only temporary. *Tolu.*—Further arrivals are reported; the market is dull, but unchanged.

GUM CHICLE, having been nearly all bought up by the chewing-gum manufacturers, has again risen to 36c. (1s. 7½d.); there appears to be a very large increase in the consumption.

IPECACUANHA.—Sales to consumers were made during the week at \$1.70 (8s.), and now higher prices are talked of.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is unchanged. There have been some inquiries for export, but at such low limits that they had to be referred back. London is reported to be cheaper than New York. The view is expressed that when the stock there gets a little more reduced, consumers may perhaps begin to regret they did not supply their wants till November, for no cheap oil can be had from this side unless the holders are willing to sacrifice their goods.

QUININE.—The demand is slack, and prices are inclined to go lower. The domestic manufacturers have reduced their rates by 2c. to 58c. (2s. 6½d., 5 per cent.) for vials; but even that does not seem to have stimulated inquiry. *German* in bulk is 45c. (1s. 11d., 5 per cent.), but little or no business is passing. Since January 1 the imports of quinine into the United States have reached 850,000 oz., against 400,000 oz. during the same period of last year. As the imports of bark during the same time were also very large, and the home makers have been fully occupied, it may be concluded that

ample supplies are on hand to meet the consumption of the next few months.

SARSAPARILLA (MEXICAN).—The lot referred to in last report has been sold and distributed, and now the market is firmer; although the price is nominally 8c. (4¼d.), it is doubtful if 50 bales could be had at that figure. When the party who controls this article is ready much higher prices will be seen.

MESSRS. GEHE & CO.'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 539.)

LIQUORICE ROOT.—The price of Spanish liquorice has been well sustained, arrivals being moderate. Fine Russian root has also been dear, but low grades of this variety have been plentiful and cheap. The article is now frequently imported from Southern Russia, but the collectors in those parts do not seem to understand the proper way of preparing the root for the market.

MUSK.—The comparatively low price prevailing on the Shanghai market last autumn advanced during the winter by about 45 per cent. The musk exports from Shanghai, amounting to 583 caddies in the first, 717 in the second, 305 in the third, and 674 in the last quarter of 1886, or 2,279 caddies altogether, show no falling-off as compared to previous years, but yet there seems no doubt that it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of musk. Cabardine musk has been offering liberally so far, but the stocks are now falling off, and fresh offers from Russia are wanting.

OIL OF CARAWAY.—The anticipations of very low rates for this article after the last abundant harvest of caraway seed in Holland have not been realised. At the outset very low rates were quoted, and attracted a good many orders, upon which farmers advanced their quotations for the seed, ultimately succeeding in establishing an increase of about 40 per cent. on the opening rates. The price of the oil is almost exclusively regulated by that of the Dutch seed, but the former has not by any means risen in the same proportion as the latter, competition among manufacturers being very keen.

OIL OF CROTON SEED has fallen in price owing to the heavy arrivals of seed from India and Ceylon. The supplies of the latter may, however, soon cease again, the prices lately ruling having been very low.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS.—On the Continent the Australian oils have as yet found a limited consumption, as the oil made in Southern Europe and in Algeria from the leaves of the *E. Globulus* tree is preferred for medicinal purposes. It is asserted that the oil is a preventive against the incrustation of boilers, and if this should prove to be true the article may soon obtain greater importance. [It is the leaves which have been so recommended.—Ed. C. & D.]

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.—It is very difficult to form a sound opinion concerning the result of the American crop. The numerous parcels of old peppermint oil, held for many years by speculators and now placed on the market, have damaged the reputation of the American oil, owing to their loss of quality as a result of age. Many parcels have also been offered which had been mixed with dementholised oil; and the Japanese oil of peppermint, a cheap and efficient substitute for soap-making and similar purposes, has become a powerful rival of the American oil.

OIL OF PETIT GRAIN.—The supplies of South American oil of petit-grain, a variety which is becoming very popular, have been somewhat irregular lately in consequence of the cholera epidemic in the River Plate and Paraguay regions.

OIL OF SPEARMINT.—For many years there has been a great dearth of this article, and the result of last distillation has not materially improved the supply. In Germany very little spearmint has been collected, and in America, where the high rates have had the effect of increasing the area of cultivation, a lively demand has kept up the price.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.—The forced sale early in the year

of the stock held by a London speculator caused the article to assume a falling tendency until the autumn, since when prices have again risen and partly recovered the loss. From all markets a gradual advance is reported, and it does not appear as if lower rates would rule this summer. Polish oil of turpentine is scarce, and held at the firm rates established last autumn.

OPIUM.—Since the end of November last the reports from Asia Minor have been of a very unfavourable character. A long-continued drought, which caused the Government to order public prayers for rain throughout the country, and gave rise to serious apprehensions of famine, has caused a considerable advance in the price. Even in the most favourable case, if it should still be possible to sow the spring seed, it is thought that the year's crop will only be one-fourth of an average yield. The stocks in Turkey, London, and New York may be very large (that in Smyrna was estimated at about 1,500 baskets on March 19), but still there is no hope of a reduction in price, especially as the yield of 1886 is now only estimated at 7,300 instead of 9,000 cases.

PETROLEUM JELLY.—The employment of this article (*alias* vaseline) shows no signs of diminution. The natural vaseline, obtained from the residue of petroleum, and the artificial vaseline, made from a mixture of heavy mineral oil and ceresin, have each their separate field of consumption, a circumstance which enables the manufacturers of both varieties to make their business pay. The artificial product, especially the white variety, is cheaper, and said to be preferable for use for surgical purposes at a high temperature, while the natural American vaseline has the advantages of a greater homogeneity and consistency in varying temperatures over the more liquid and granular artificial product. The reasons why American vaseline is not more largely employed in Germany are to be found in its price, which is out of proportion to that of the white petroleum jelly, and in the insufficient capacity of production of the American works. These circumstances favour the employment of inferior competition products.

QUICKSILVER.—The production of Californian quicksilver showing no increase, the English importers of the Spanish product were able to regulate their prices solely according to the existing demand and the quantities offered by second-hand holders. According to the latter the importers occasionally reduced their price, only to advance it again after having sold a fixed number of bottles. It would seem that the Californian product cannot compete on this market unless at a price above 7*l.* 10*s.* per bottle. From the published import and export statistics of quicksilver in England, and assuming the consumption in the United Kingdom to be about 12,000 bottles per annum, it is thought that the supply in the hands of the importer, which must have been very large in 1882, has since then diminished by 42,000 bottles. During the year 1886 the demand for quicksilver has been very good, especially for China. Since the beginning of the present year the price of quicksilver has been reduced, probably not so much owing to the statistical position of the article, or to the competition of Austrian or Italian mercury, which usually follows the quotations of the Spanish article, as to the offers recently made from Russia. The first consignments of Russian quicksilver from the Niketowka mines were recently brought into commerce on the St. Petersburg market, and although for the moment the yield is likely to be but a small one, it appears that the article can be produced at competing prices, and is equal in quality to the Spanish quicksilver.

STORAX.—Large arrivals of liquid storax took place at Trieste, but recently the demand has been a good one, especially for India, and stocks are now said to be limited. The low price, therefore, merits attention.

VANILLA.—The large crop of 1885—when about 135,000 lbs were gathered in Bourbon, and about 58,000 lbs. in Mauritius—caused the price to rule low until August last, when large American orders suddenly caused an advance in the price of 20 per cent. It was said that the 1886 crop had been greatly damaged, and the decreased shipments from Bourbon (which thus far show a falling-off of 27,000 lbs.) have further influenced the market. But the increased value seems to be maintainable with difficulty, and it seems also scarcely probable that the whole of the old stock should have been

disposed of before the arrival of the new crop. It must, however, be kept in view that very small quantities only will be received from Mexico this year, the Mexican crop having been cleared by firms in the United States, at an advance of 75 per cent. over last year's prices. The Seychelles islands now also produce vanilla, and last year small consignments from Tahiti were received at Hamburg; but the latter variety is probably of little importance.

WORMSEED.—It appears to be a fact that the old stocks of wormseed in Moscow and St. Petersburg have now been disposed of, and after the low prices realised by the last parcels sold for santolin manufacture, it does not seem likely that any further large consignments will be placed on the market. In fact, recent arrivals from the Central Asian steppes have been limited to small lots of green seed for pharmaceutical purposes, and have commanded high prices.

GLYCERINE.—The recent rise in the article has been caused exclusively by speculation. A syndicate of producers of crude glycerine has been formed in Paris, and this body, acting in concert with the German glycerine refiners, suddenly bought up all crude and refined glycerine and took it from the market. The moment for the operation had been well chosen, as the production of crude glycerine, in consequence of the very low price prevailing, had become limited to a few firms whose produce was contracted for for the entire year. Most probably the manufacturers will take advantage of this situation to further advance their quotations; but artificial manipulations of this kind are never trustworthy, as the consumers, hampered by high prices, limit their requirements, knowing very well that the critical position of the article must sooner or later lead to a violent decline in the price. The import of glycerine into the United States, which country is the principal consumer of the article, affords a striking proof of the degree in which its consumption is affected by its price. The United States imported 3,976,995 lbs. in 1879-80, 6,780,217 lbs. in 1882-83, 7,573,034 lbs. in 1884-85, and 10,442,910 lbs. in 1885-86.

LEAD (ACETATE) has experienced a considerable advance owing to the large demand prevailing, especially for England, and also because the available stock did not suffice to meet the demand. The Brunswick Works, which turned out about 300 tons annually, have ceased to manufacture lead acetate, finding it more profitable to make acetic acid.

MOLLIN.—A new soap preparation has been brought into commerce under this name, as a vehicle for the application of dermatological remedies. It is a soft scap, containing 15 per cent. excess of fatty matter, and diluted with 30 per cent. glycerine. The product is of an opaque white colour, of a soft consistency, and easy of distribution on the skin. Rubbed up with quicksilver, mollarium hydrargyri is preferable to mercurial ointment, being more easily removed by water; it is also recommended on account of its greater activity as compared to the latter. Other substances also, such as storax and tar, are easily absorbed by mollarium.

PILOCARPINE.—The price of this alkaloid, which had been brought down to a very low level through competition, has recently been again considerably advanced, owing to the scarcity of suitable jaborandi leaves.

SACCHARIN.—The commercial introduction of this article is now about to become a fact. Therapeutically the substance may become important as a remedy in diabetes, in affections of the stomach, bowels, and bladder, and pharmaceutically as a corrective in the administration of bitter organic alkaloids. All physiological experiments have demonstrated the entire harmlessness of the substance to the human organism even in doses which are never administered in practice.

STRONTIAN SALTS.—From the yearly report of the Strontianit Company, it appears that the output of the salt last year has been still further reduced, several mines remaining altogether unworked. The total production was 5,314 tons, of which 3,240 tons were sold. The reason of this unfavourable condition of the strontianite industry may be found in the slackness of the sugar industry and the competition of English celestin. In strontia preparations also English competition is very keen, and has not diminished although an import duty of about 1*s* per cwt. has recently been established in Germany.



Pharmaceutical Nomenclature.

SIR,—*Apropos* of your interesting extracts from the "New English Dictionary," I should like to say that many of your readers may, without much trouble to themselves, be of considerable service to Dr. Murray in the compilation of this great work, by sending him quotations for any medical or trade terms used in a local, an obsolete, or unusual sense, in any of the forgotten books which are sometimes met with in old pharmacies. Dr. Murray makes a special appeal for quotations from books which are out of the ordinary course of reading, and old technical terms are naturally in more danger of being omitted than words that are or have been in general use.

I have an English-Latin and Latin-English dictionary of the date 1693, which gives definitions in both languages of many of the words in Dr. Murray's present list of desiderata, and also of many of those in your notes from his lately published volume. *Ben*, for instance, is defined as *Balanus Myristica*, and *s.v. Balanus*, I find "It is called of the apothecaries, *Ben*. Some take it for the nutmeg." *Bismute*, again, is said to be "Tin-glass; metal used in making pewter"; *Bezar* or *Bezoar* is defined as by Dr. Murray in your note; so is *Bertram*; but *Betle* or *Beetle* [Betel] is said to be "Bastard pepper—*Piper adulterinum*." *Bishet* is "*panis vis coctus*," and *Bankrupt* is given as an alternative form of *Bankrout*. (By the way, it is rather unkind of you, sir, to include this last under the head of pharmaceutical nomenclature.) *Buckrams*, which is in Dr. Murray's present list of wants, is defined as "an herb, *Allium sylvestre*," and *Borace* [Borax] as "a mineral used for gold sodder." All these are, as you see, under B, and that, too, in a dictionary the compilers of which pride themselves on having rejected "the terms of *Chymists*," because (as they say), "to speak the plain truth out all at once, as we pretend not to understand this *Cant*, so neither (we believe) do the coiners of it themselves, by whom we suppose it to have been invented for Amusement rather than Use." It is fair to suppose that in professedly medical or botanical works many more words of the kind might be found.

Epworth, May 2.

I am, &c.,
C. C. BELL.

[Dr. Murray asks from anyone willing to help in the work on which he, representing the Philological Society, is now engaged, for quotations from newspapers, books, &c., including the following words:—*Brand* (used in the sense of trade mark; references to the use of this word previous to 1854 are required); *brash* (a disease; references wanted previous to 1786); *buttercup* (previous to 1821); *butterine* (previous to 1880); *calamine* (previous to 1601); *calycle* (botanical term; previous to 1874); *calyx* (previous to 1751); *camera* (photographic; previous to 1867); *caoutchouc* (previous to 1775); *capsule* (previous to 1795); *carboy* (previous to 1803); *carbuncle* (a tumour; previous to 1547); *cardamum* (previous to 1601); *carmine* (the colour; previous to 1791); *carrageen* (seaweed; previous to 1865).—ED. C. & D.]

SIR,—You will remember that "Pereira" gives a somewhat different account of the origin of the word "bismuth" to that furnished by Dr. Murray, thus:—"This metal is first mentioned by Agricola, in 1529. It has been termed *Marcasita tectum argenti*, or, by the Germans, *wismuth*." "The old miners call it 'wismuth,'" says Matthesius, "because it blooms like a beautiful meadow ('wiesmake'), on which variegated flowers of all kinds are blooming."

To those who have seen the beautiful "bloom" upon the crystallised metal as sent out by Messrs. Southall the term will not seem inappropriate.

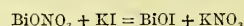
Yours,
Worthing.Yours,
J. BURT.

Bismuth Subiodide.

SIR,—My *modus operandi* in preparing the sample No. 2 (mentioned last week) is as follows:—First, weigh out the potassium iodide and bismuth subnitrate in atomic proportions, viz. BiONO_3 306 and KI 165.6. Powder the iodide finely in a mortar, then add the subnitrate, triturating thoroughly, until the whole is of a uniform colour (which will be reddish-yellow). Then introduce the powder gradually into water, stirring well until it is thoroughly saturated. Allow it to stand for some hours; collect, wash, and dry.

This process I adopted after several experiments by the acid processes, which, to my mind, are unsatisfactory, because by adding either nitric or hydrochloric acid free iodine is liberated, and therefore the product must be deficient in iodine.

In making the specimen No. 1, I modified the process by triturating, and adding to water acidulated with hydrochloric acid (about 1 in 50). A considerable amount of free iodine was contained in the decanted water, as indicated by starch mucilage, and it requires several washings before it ceases to be indicated. Consequently, my conclusion is that, bulk for bulk, the sample No. 2 will contain more iodine than No. 1. I have not analysed either of them quantitatively, so have not actual proof, but think it must be so, as all the iodine enters into combination, the following, as I take it, being the reaction, viz.:—



there being simply an interchange of the iodine radical with the nitric. It follows, therefore, as you say in your note, that it is the true subiodide.

Yours truly,

J. REDHEAD.

11 Bedford Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

May 2.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

SIR,—The average amount of matter insoluble in wine (containing nearly 17 per cent. of alcohol) in the dried acetic extract of ipecacuanha I find, from notes of all the batches made since the issue of the B.P., to be 11 per cent.—the highest being 12, the lowest 9. The extract itself has ranged from 25 to 28 per cent. of root employed, the average being 26.

WILLIAM LAWSON.

Bellshill, May 2.

Globuli Contrayervæ and Glob. Gascoigne.

SIR,—The following are the forms from Gray's Supplement required by your correspondent (90/27):—

Contrayervæ Balls, Lapis Cont., Glob. Cont., Pu. Cont. Co., P.L. before 1809:—

Chel. cancr. ppm.	..	..	..	..	..	lb.
Cretæ ppæ.	..	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Coralli rubr. ppl.	..	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Rad. contrayervæ	..	..	..	..	..	3v.

The original form had amber in it.

Pulv. Contrayervæ Comp., P.L. since 1809:—

Test. ppm.	..	..	..	..	..	lb. iss.
Rad. contrayervæ	..	..	..	..	..	3v.

Diaporetic, 3j. to 3ij.

True Gascoigne's Powder—Pulvis e chelis cancrorum comp., P.L. before 1745:—

Margarit. ppm.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Ocul. cancrorum	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Coralli rubri	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Succini albi	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Corn. cervi calc.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Lap. bezoard. Orient.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Chel. cancr.	..	..	..	..	..	3vj.

Make into balls.

Yours truly,

May 2.

HEDER. (94/4.)

The following is also sent by Mr. W. T. Forbes (Reigate, Surrey), in whose opinion these articles were practically

mostly creta præp., coloured, the former pink, the latter blue, though the following appears to be the original formula:—

Globuli Contrayervæ.

Prepared crabs' claws	1 lb.
" red coral	3 oz.
" pearls	3 "
Powdered contrayerva *	15 "

Mix, and form into balls with mucilage of gum arabic.

Globuli Gascoignii.

Prepared crabs' claws	1 lb.
" pearls	3 oz.
" red coral	3 "
Oriental bezoar †	1½ "

Mix, and form into balls with mucilage of gum arabic.

Mr. T. Marshall (Beverley) also sends a reply.

Golden Ointment.

SIR,—More than thirty years ago I became proprietor of a business, which for twenty years had been noted for "Golden Ointment." Since that time I have sold the same prepared half the strength of the official formula, P.L. 1836.

Hyd. nit. ox. [Reduced to a very fine powder.]	3j.
Ceræ albæ	3ij.
Adipis	3vj.

Use.—This is stimulant and escharotic, and is applied to indolent ulcers. Applied also, *when diluted*, to the edges of the eyelids in psorophthalmia. (Dr. Spillman's translation of the P.L. 1836.)

Numbers still hold the belief that they cannot obtain the same elsewhere, and come long distances for it. Since within the past four months I have sold four 3d. boxes to be sent by post to California.

JOHN WADE.

April 30.

SIR,—In the days of my apprenticeship, at a large house in the West of England, we sold continually and largely ung. hyd. ox. rub., B.P., for eye ointment. It was put up in penny boxes, and labelled "Hewlett's Eye Ointment." We never received any complaint as to its being too strong. Of course the oxide was finely levigated before using. Since then I have generally, though not invariably, supplied a weaker ointment, preferring it to the B.P.

Yours, &c.,
W. A. (93/35.)

SIR,—The Glasgow Eye Infirmary's formula is—

Hydr. ox. rub.	gr. j.
Ung. simplicis	3j.

M.

This is what is generally sold as "Golden Ointment."
CRUCIBLE. (71/93.)

SIR,—Ungt. hydrarg. iod. rub., 4 grains to 1 oz., is often given here for "Golden Ointment."

Edinburgh, May 2.

ECOSSE. (93/4.)

Tinctura Nucis Vomiceæ.

SIR,—In making my tr. nucis vom. I have not been able to obtain a perfect solution of extract. This time I allowed the vessel containing the tincture to stand in a warm place, and thus obtained a beautifully clear tincture, but which, after cooling and standing some 24 hours, became quite cloudy. I should like your opinion upon this peculiarity, and whether others can confirm my experience.

Yours truly,
W. A. (93/35.)

* *Dorstenia contrayerva*, N.O. Utiœæ, imported from West Indies.

† Bezoar (from Pa-zabar, Persian; a destroyer of poison). Morbid concretions formed in the bodies of different animals. Oriental bezoar said to obtained from the stomach of a species of goat.

[This may be due to several causes. For example, (1) the extract may have been prepared with a stronger alcoholic menstruum than the one used to make the tincture. In this case it will contain more fatty matter than can be dissolved by the menstruum; (2) it may have been prepared with a weaker alcoholic menstruum, so that the extract will contain an excess of extractive matter, which will not be taken into solution; or (3) the diluted alcohol used to make the tincture may not be of the proper strength. The first cause is the one which is likely to be at the bottom of W. A.'s trouble.—ED.]

Dr. Kidd's Prescriptions.

SIR,—I should like to call the attention of yourself and your readers to the following prescription:—

Lin. saponis	3iv.
Ol. sinapis essent.	3j.

Lotion, for external use only; not to be taken. Shake the bottle, and rub freely night and morning.

J. Kidd, M.D.

This prescription may be obtained at any ordinary chemist's, or at any of the co-operative stores.

The portion of the prescription in italics were lithographed.

A LONDON DISPENSER. (55/95.)

Commercial Resina Podophylli.

SIR,—I have found some difficulty in obtaining a perfect solution of resin of podophyllum in S.V.R. as the Pharmacopœia directs. I examined five samples from different houses, varying in shade from straw-yellow to dark brown.

The straw-coloured one I found perfectly soluble in S.V.R. and in liq. ammoniæ; all the others left a distinct residue, especially the darkest, which was obtained from one of the very first London houses. One sample, though more soluble in liq. ammoniæ, was so cloudy in solution with S.V.R. that it did not filter clear, and required some magnesia to clear it. Would you give your opinion upon these samples, and say whether usually there is any difficulty in obtaining one answering to the Pharmacopœia tests? The light sample, which was perfectly soluble, was lighter than any other I have ever seen, and obtained from quite a small house.

Yours, &c.,
W. A. (93/35.)

[Formerly the Pharmacopœia regarded podophyllin as a greenish-brown powder, now it may vary from pale yellow to deep orange-brown; this is owing to the omission of the hydrochloric acid from the water used to precipitate the resin. We would infer from W. A.'s description that the straw-yellow sample has been precipitated by the acid process, and that the dark samples contain more ash (inorganic matter) than the light one. Our experience is that it is difficult to obtain podophyllum resin which is perfectly soluble in rectified spirit or in ammonia solution. The same is the case with other eclectic resinoids. It would seem, from a theoretical point of view, that an alcoholic solution of a resinous body, when thrown into water, should yield a precipitate which should redissolve completely in alcohol, but it appears to undergo some important change in the act of precipitation, whether, however, of the organic or inorganic constituents we cannot say. The nature of the resin also varies according to the season at which the rhizome has been collected. We think the Pharmacopœia standard rather exacting, and should allow a small proportion of matter insoluble in spirit. W. A. should determine the amount of ash in each sample by incinerating 100 grains in a crucible, or on platinum foil, and compare the results with the solubility of the samples. We would be glad to have notes from others who have practical experience on this subject.—ED.]

The Proposed Monthly Drug Sales.

SIR,—The London drug sales have for the past years been held every alternate Thursday at the New Corn Exchange saleroom in Mark Lane; very occasionally they have run into the following day when an unusually heavy assortment of goods had to be disposed of. As a rule, at Christmas four or five weeks and at Easter and Whitsuntide three weeks have been allowed to pass without any sales, but at Easter of this present year an entirely new departure, as regards

postponement, was made, and four weeks were unanimously agreed upon as the time to elapse between one and the next drug sales. The fact that this agreement would not interfere with the prearranged dates of auction of other produce and commodities, as well as the drug auctions of the remainder of the year, exercised as much influence in the settlement of the matter as the general inactivity of trade. But this postponement of the sales for a whole month has stimulated in the minds of some of the more influential members of the druggists' fraternity the latent idea that auction every four weeks would be of greater benefit to the trade at large than the hitherto prevailing system of fortnightly sales.

In your issue of April 23, you inserted a paragraph in your Trade Report alluding to this subject, wherein you remarked that "there is much to be said on both sides of the question."

Now, Mr. Editor, much as I respect your opinion, and much as I appreciate the Journal which you conduct on account of its unbiassed tone, I must join issue with you here, because I think there is scarcely anything to be said on one side of the question (that of fortnightly sales) and a great deal on the other (*viz.* sales twelve times a year). I will endeavour to explain my views: There are no raw drugs, and none of those manufactured ones likely to find their way to public sale that would be in the slightest degree deteriorated by being kept in stock a fortnight, therefore the fear of goods spoiling by being kept affords no objection to the auctions being held once a month. The wholesale druggists are not of that impecunious type of traders who buy only a fortnight's or even a month's supply of the commodities in which they deal; for where their demand for an article is small they invariably, I understand, purchase of their neighbours, therefore there can be no objection on this ground either.

I have been considering indeed more closely than I have hitherto done what the objections to the sales being held monthly are likely to be, and fail to find any that appear to be of serious importance when placed by the side of those, I think, reasonably urged in favour of a rearrangement, and among which the following are the principal ones:—A very large percentage of the drugs catalogued are brought forward twice, less frequently perhaps three and four times, and occasionally, in diminishing proportions, over eight or ten times before they are ultimately all cleared off. This necessarily entails, on each occasion, printing, advertising, sale-room expenses, and postages of the showing samples, and often re-drawing the same (for where this is not done the samples often are deteriorated by repeated handling) in cases where the goods are sold by sample; also putting on show for each separate sale if the goods are sold as shown in bulk, and general waste of time. All this causes heavy expenses to the importers for dock charges and loss by sampling, and to the broker for printing and advertising, for the latter can rarely, if ever, charge more than once for this portion of his work, whatever outlay he has been put to; and it is well known that with small odd lots of goods the cost of the proportion of the advertisement for a single sale only amounts to more money than the charge which the broker makes to his importer. The brokers' charges in these days of competition are little more than one half of what they were not many years ago; and it is only by the goods which arrive in lengthy lines, and form many lots for a sale, that the brokers are able to make their catalogue clear expenses.

Leaving out the question of speculation, to which you allude, altogether, the natural stimulus of a month's demand should tend to clear the goods off more rapidly than at present, without necessarily raising prices.

As regards the position of the druggists, these gentlemen now find it a matter of great difficulty to get through their work; they deal in a large variety of articles, almost every one of which is a study in itself, and they would gladly diminish the time now occupied in looking at the samples and attending the sales. The inspection of samples previous to the drug sales has become an irksome labour, very much more so than it was in the time of old Garraway's, when there were only four or five sales as a rule, eight catalogues being then considered a very heavy sale. Now there are frequently eighteen sales, and to properly follow these the whole of Wednesday must be occupied by inspecting goods, and the whole of Thursday and occasionally part of Friday in attending at the auctions. On the other hand, if the sales were held monthly, the operation of inspecting would take scarcely any more time than it does now, for the number of places to

go to would be the same, and the sales themselves would occupy but little more time, because in the interval of one month a large number of the "bought in" lots would have been disposed of by private treaty, and the nuisance now so largely prevailing of running time after time through piles of goods which nobody will buy would be obviated. As regards the merchants other than druggists proper, and the foreign exporters who are interested in the sales, it is obviously to the advantage of the former class to have public sales as far apart from each other as possible, as the longer the interval the greater the chance of disposing of goods; and as to the latter, his views would cordially fall in with an arrangement which would save him much of his correspondence, postages, petty expenses, and labour, besides giving him more time in which to get his orders together.

The knowledge on the side of importers that unless they sell in one sale they must wait a month for the next would in many instances be an incentive to meet the market, and would consequently tend to reduce the number of the "bought in" lots, while it would inspire buyers with more confidence and induce them to operate with a freer hand.

The question of increasing the size of the lots is one which should be seriously considered, not only in its bearing upon the subject of lessening the time occupied in selling, but also upon the score of saving expenses both to the importers and buyers.

I trust that some of your readers opposed to a change in the present arrangement of the drug sales will also make their views known through your columns, and remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

London, May 2.

DRUG BROKER.

Chemists' Grievances.—Mr. W. L. Longstaff wrote a fortnight since urging that chemists should call on and talk to or write to their parliamentary representatives and "persistently harp upon their grievances, and depend upon it though redress may be delayed it will come." Mr. Longstaff had enumerated certain difficulties which chemists have to encounter, but we remarked that he did not tell us what definite remedy should be asked for from Members of Parliament. He now writes:—"I thought that I had sufficiently indicated the particular wrongs which chemists suffer from; in fact, I thought they needed no indicating. There are undoubtedly four great disadvantages to the successful pursuit of their calling under which chemists lie. The first one—the competition behind the masks of 'stores' and 'companies,' of unqualified and incompetent shopmen who have not the shadow of a moral right, and but a doubtful legal right, to compete with them. The second one, the swarm of doctors of high and low degree who 'have a finger in the pie' and, in some cases, all their fingers in it. The third, an absurd and mouldy Stamp Act, by virtue of which the most ignorant class of the community sell heedlessly to all comers the most deadly poisons in the world; while, under its authority, chemists, men of knowledge and discretion, are hunted out and annoyed on the most childish pretexts. The last, and not the least, the little leisure time that chemists enjoy for reflecting, or acting outside the sphere of their daily duties; and the soporific effect upon certain faculties of the mind of their surroundings. Of these evils, the first is undoubtedly the blackest and worst. It is of no use suggesting to members of Parliament anything of the nature of a monopoly. From Tory to Rad. they would, with real or assumed horror, turn tail at the suggestion; but, putting all questions of monopoly or anything like it aside, chemists as a body have during the last ten years suffered the most distinct and flagrant injustices. And all because there was a stupid mistake in the wording of an Act of Parliament—not in the intention and evident meaning of it. Chemists went on for years and years doing nothing in defence, saying little in protest, and accepting unjust interpretations of Acts of Parliament, and unjust attacks on their rights as responsible and valuable servants of the public, humbly and meekly. Why? Because a natural feeling was abroad that the Pharmaceutical Society would soon set all to rights; that it was only biding its time. A little necessary delay, a few formalities, and it would stand forth, and, speaking with authority, restore the balance of power to the rightful owners. So the chemists hoped on from year to year. Now the first article in the creed necessary to the salvation of the chemist is—that the Pharmaceutical

Society, as a body, is simply an educating body—an agent for teaching, and that, with a few bright exceptions, its members show a decided tendency to revert to an anterior type now classed under the natural order Pachydermata. Further, he must believe that the first element of success in these matters is persistence, and that individually, as I explained in my former letter, he may accomplish much. The amending of the Pharmacy Act should be his first object; and his own rightful claims to have injustice removed and the good and well-being of the public his two chief arguments."

Medicine-stamp Law.

SIR,—“May the Lord save us from our friends!” must, I think, have been the ejaculation of many of your readers after perusing Mr. Albert Hagon's contribution to amateur legislation appearing in your issue of April 30; and their breasts must have been filled with a feeling of profound gratitude at finding that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue do not at present intend to recommend its being added to our laws. It must have been a very heavy penalty that had the effect of stirring up Mr. Hagon's inventive faculties to such an extent as to induce him to propose as he does in clauses 2 and 4—that while pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists are to pay an annual duty of 10%, stores, cutting grocers, and all others (providing they are not makers) retailing patent medicines are to pay a licence of 5%, exactly half the amount which those on the register will have to pay. That Messrs. Beecham, Hagon, Holloway, and all other large makers will gladly commute their present payment for stamps into a fixed annual charge of 10% or 50% I can readily believe; but it is quite beyond my comprehension how such an arrangement is likely to benefit chemists generally, seeing the competition which even under the present system presses upon us so heavily, and in no town much more so than in Cardiff. It is better to run the risk of an occasional fine of a pound or two than to have an annual one, varying in amount (according to the value of the stamps now used) up to a maximum of 9*l.* 15*s.* Perhaps Mr. Hagon will give his inventive faculties another stir and throw a little further light on this, what Dominie Sampson would call “prodigious” proposal.

Yours interestedly,

Cardiff, May 2.

R. MUMFORD.

Pepsine, B.P.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent “Eboracus,” it will be seen upon reference to your issue of April 30 that we manufacture at a reasonable price a pepsine prepared strictly in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, 1887, guaranteed absolutely free from any admixture, and answering the B.P. tests. We shall be pleased to forward a sample to anyone interested in the same.

Your obedient servants,

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON.

London, May 2.

Mr. R. Matthews (Gundagai, N. S. W.), noticing the collections of price-marks from “Heder” and other correspondents which have lately appeared in this journal, supplements these by the following, which, we understand, are used in Australia:—

T r i u m p h a n t
F e a r t b y g o d
M a l t w h i s k y
H e l p m i r z o n
W o r k a c t i v e
C o m e a n d b u y
A n c p s o m h u t
D i s c o u r a g e

DISPENSING NOTES.

[The opinion of practical readers is invited on subjects discussed under this heading.]

Glycer. Tragacanth in a Mixture.

SIR,—With reference to the above difficulty, on which “J. T. H.” (7/90) invites the opinion of your readers, I may state that I know no other way of dispensing his mixture further than that the sodæ. bicarb. and cerii oxalas should first be rubbed up well with the glycer. tragac., then gradually thinned with some of the water. The potas. bromid., previously dissolved, to be mixed with the spt. ammoniæ and acid. hydrocyan., then added to the mixture, and make up to $\bar{\text{v}}\text{iiij.}$ with the chloroform water.

This, after being strained through coarse muslin, and with a shake-the-bottle label on, will make a very presentable mixture with all its properties retained.

Faithfully yours,

ALFRED C. SMITH.

11 Walton Vale, Liverpool, N. April 30.

[Another method, and the one which will be found to be the most expeditious, is to take quantities of tragacanth and glycerine equivalent to what are represented by $\bar{\text{v}}\text{ijss.}$ of glycer. tragacanth., say 26 grains of the gum and $\bar{\text{v}}\text{ij.}$ of glycerine. Make a mucilage (4 oz.) of the gum by aid of the spirit and chloroform water. Otherwise proceed as directed by Mr. Smith, adding the hydrocyanic acid last. It is not legitimate to strain a mixture which contains a suspended powder.—ED.]

Since the foregoing paragraphs have been put in type, we have received the following replies:—

SIR,—The mode of dispensing is this:—Get a dry bottle, and, by the aid of the spt. ammon., form a mucilage of the pulv. tragac. which the glycer. tragac. contains. Rub the powders in a mortar with this mucilage and add the remaining ingredients, including the proper quantity of glycerine.

Yours faithfully,

May 4.

A YOUNG DISPENSER. (31/95.)

SIR,—A satisfactory mixture may be made from the formula published last week in the following way:—First put the spt. of ammonia into the bottle and add 27 grains of powdered tragacanth. Mix and pour in about 6 oz. of the chloroform water. Agitate until uniform, and add 108 minims of glycerine and the hydrocyanic acid. Next rub up the salts in a mortar with the remainder of the water, and mix.

Yours truly,

May 2.

HEDER. (94/57.)

Benzoic Acid Pills.

SIR,—I have received the following prescription. Would you or any reader of your esteemed journal kindly tell me the best way to dispense it? I find it impossible to dispense with excipient as written.

Yours truly,

THOMAS S. TABOR.

290 Euston Road, N.W. April 30.

Acidi benzoici..	..	..	..	gr. iv.
Glycerini ..	..	..	..	℥j.

Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv. Silver.

S. : A pill to be taken thrice daily after meals.

[A smaller quantity (say mss.) of glycerine, with brisk and prolonged working, gives a fair mass, but the best is obtained with new Canada balsam.—ED.]

An Alkaloidal Precipitate.

SIR,—I had the following prescription to dispense some time since:—

Liq. morphinæ ..	..	..	..	℥x.
Liq. Denovan ..	..	..	..	℥x.
Aq. destil. ad ..	..	..	..	℥ss.

On mixing it gives a cloudy precipitate, which is dispersed with a little liq. ammon. or acid. sulph. dil., but not with

excess of acid acetic. The prescription was sent out from one of the London hospitals, where it had been frequently dispensed, and always sent out quite clear. Please explain the reaction that takes place here, and oblige,

Yours, &c.,
W. A. (93/35.)

[We have explained on several occasions that double iodides of mercury and another base precipitate alkaloids in the form of iodo-hydrargyrites, which are soluble under conditions similar to those stated above. It is not permissible to send out this mixture clear without the sanction of the prescriber, and this condition should only be arrived at by the addition of a solvent, such as ammonia. Filtration would remove part of the active ingredients of the mixture.—ED.]

Dialysed Iron Mixture.

SIR,—Should the following mixture separate? I made it up twice with different samples of vin. pepsin, but neither separated. It was made up by a chemist who dispenses probably a hundred prescriptions where I dispense one. The patient stated that my preparation agreed better than the other.

Liq. ferri dialysati	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Tinct. zingib.	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Ether chlor.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Vin. pepsin	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	3viij.

M.

On standing, the mixture separates, the upper portion being water-white.

Bos. (94/10.)

LEGAL QUERIES.

47/92. J. B.—An unregistered person cannot legally be a partner with a registered person in the conduct of a chemist and druggist's business.

Attraction (68/93) asks:—"If a chemist passes the Dental examination at Dublin, and possesses the L.D.S. degree, for which he agrees not to advertise, would he be considered to be acting dishonourably, or forfeit his diploma, if he advertises in any paper patent medicines, or as agent for any patent medicines?"

[The stipulation not to advertise refers, no doubt, to professional advertisements, and we should hardly think the College authorities would object to one of their licentiates advertising other matters. The way to know, however, is to ask them. (2) *Hop Bitters*.—It is quite impossible to give a definite answer at present as to the relative rights of the Hop Bitters Company and chemists who put up more or less similar articles. The questions involved are now before a Court, and we cannot forecast the Court's decision.]

5/94. *Bretal*.—This gentleman sends us a query which he has previously sent to the Secretary of the Trade Association. The query is quite a simple one, and has been replied to again and again in this journal. The Secretary of the Trade Association, in replying to the querist, said:—"I beg to inform you that as you are Assist. Ph. Society, and not a member of this Association, I would advise you to forward the enclosed label to the Secretary or that Society for the legal advice you require." That reply, which we are asked to censure, seems to us a perfectly reasonable and proper one, and *Bretal* not being a subscriber to this journal, we adopt it as our own.

J. W.—Grocers may legally sell oil of vitriol.

Corn Solvent.—*Mr. T. H. Powell* (116 Denmark Hill) informs us that he has received a letter from the Board of Inland Revenue informing him that the labels for "Corn Solvent" and "Corn Application" (described in this journal April 16, 1887) are not now regarded as rendering those preparations liable to medicine-stamp duty. From a note on another page it will be seen that we have received similar advice.

4/95. J. W. P.—An unqualified person does not infringe the Pharmacy Act by dispensing any formula in which no scheduled poison is contained.

62/94. W. M.—Assuming that your statement is exactly correct, we should think you have reasonable ground for protest.

42/93. G. W. W.—The only way of getting protection for a new invention is by patenting it. That you can do for 47. Or it might be wise to employ a patent agent to get this through for you. To get a firm to work your invention for you is a much more difficult matter. The only course to take is to show it to the various houses likely to sell such and see if they will take it up.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

61/88. R. Matthews (Gundagai).—Glycerine of Belladonna is a preparation originally recommended by Mr. A. W. Gerrard, and consists of 1 oz. of extract of belladonna and 1 fl. oz. of glycerine, the latter being gradually incorporated with the extract after it has been thinned with 3j. of water.

53/89. Russell's Treatment of Corpulency.—L. N. B. inquires as to the nature of Gavelle's extract, which is one of the ingredients in the formula given by Russell, and is stated to be prepared from *Malva sylvestris* (common mallow). A similar inquiry was addressed to us in November last, and the replies to it, which appear to be as full as can be obtained, will be found in our issues of December 11 and 25.

55/80. G. E. K.—White Polish.—Bleached shellac, 4 oz.; sandarac, 1 oz.; oxalic acid, 60 grains; methylated spirit, 20 oz. Digest until the resins are dissolved, then strain.

74/86. C. A. L. F.—To Exterminate Cockroaches try (1) a mixture of plaster of Paris, 2 parts; oatmeal, 4 parts; and sugar, 1 part; or (2) equal parts of borax, Persian insect powder, and colocynth. For Beetles equal parts of red lead, sugar, and flour mixed. Also, Borax, 2 parts; carbonate of barium, 1 part, mixed. These should be sprinkled in or near the holes of the insects.

53/90. Ernest Bourke.—We repeat the modification of Redwood's formula for **Marking Ink** which was given in our last volume:—

Nitrate of silver	..	..	..	3½ oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	..	..	..	4½ "
Solution of ammonia (s. g. 880)	..	..	..	3½ "
Tartaric acid	..	..	..	9 drachms
Archil	..	..	..	1 cz.
Soluble sap green	..	..	..	1 "
Powdered acacia	..	..	..	2½ "
Sugar	..	..	..	1½ "
Water	..	..	..	q.s.

Dissolve the silver and soda salts each separately in 2 pints of boiling water, and mix the solutions. Allow the precipitate to settle, decant the fluid, and collect the precipitate on a paper filter, wash it with a pint of water, and, when drained, transfer it to a mortar; add the acid, and mix. When effervescence has ceased, add the ammonia solution, and transfer the whole to a bottle containing the sugar. Now dissolve the sap green in 4 oz. of water and the archil, by the aid of heat, add the acacia to the mixture, stir until dissolved, and strain. Add the ammoniacal solution to this and make up to 20 oz. with water.

The red precipitate ointment which you send is very well made.

Indelible (69/89) and D. W. (93/58).—The above formula is the best we know of.

[Replies to a number of queries are unavoidably crowded out this week.]

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Also Firkins and Half-Firkins.

Sanitary Soft Soap,

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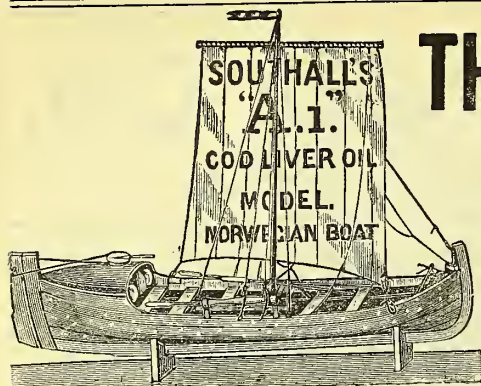
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Counter Bills, with a sketch of our Factory in Norway, supplied free with name and address of customer. Those requiring them should send full address for printing. Ted Blue Trade Mark Labels supplied with each Winchester Quart. The "En Norsk Fisker" Labels, in Colours, are now sold at 2s. per 100. Medical Circulars, without name together with neatly-packed Samples of Oil, will be sent when required.

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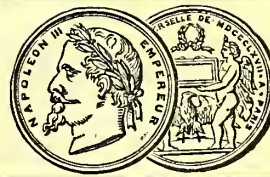
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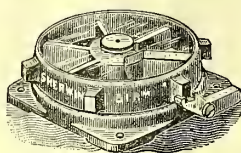
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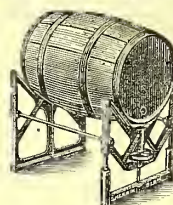
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N.B.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue in requiring the Proprietors to stamp these Lozenges and Jujubes, before sending them out, will allow them to be sold by the retailers without further duty, providing they are simply wrapped in paper, and not enclosed in a box, bottle, or packet.		
Thornton's Celebrated Toilet Cream	0 9 0	0
Ditto	0 14 0	1 6
Ditto	1 4 0	2 6
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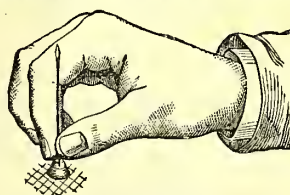
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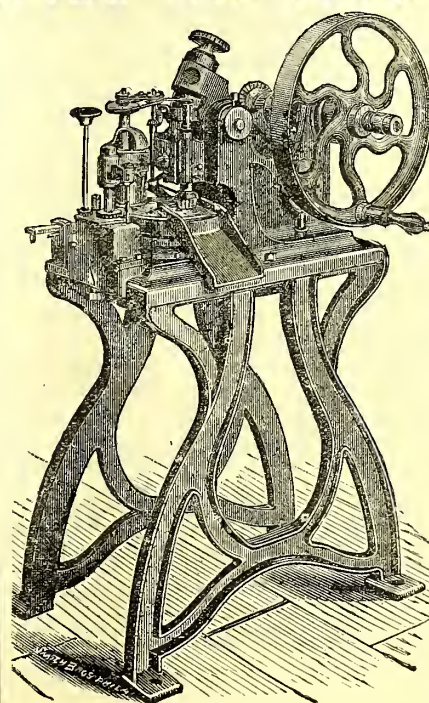
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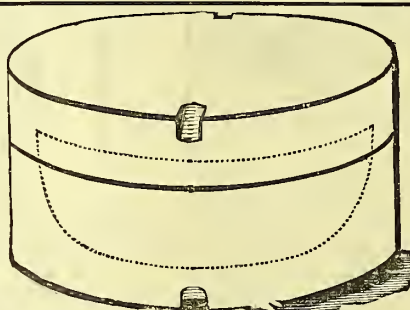
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These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

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1/6	1/6	1/6	1/7	1/8	1/10	2/2	2/10	3/4	4/6	5/6 per doz.

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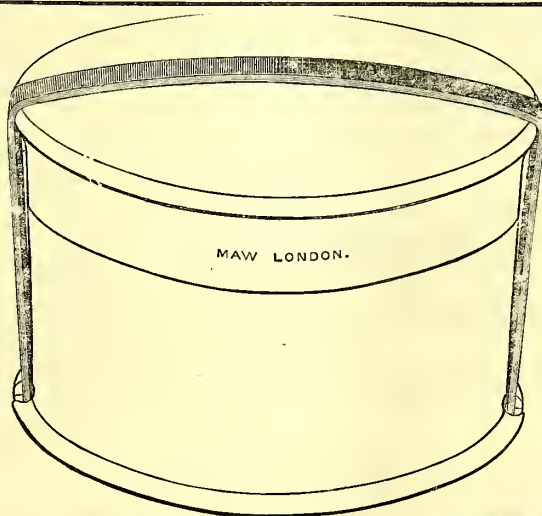
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With Screw Covers	1 10	1 11	2 0	2 2	2 6	3 0	3 6
Thin, for Dispensing -	1 5	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 2	2 8	3 2
Thick, for Perfumery -	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 8	2 0	2 4	3 2
White Ordinary, with Patent Keyhole notches for Elastic Bands, as shown below	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 10	2 2	2 6	3 0

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For 1 dr. to 1 oz., $\frac{1}{6}$,
For $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 4 oz., $\frac{2}{3}$
per gross.



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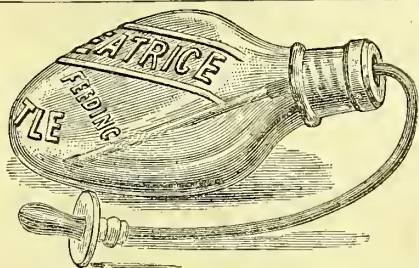
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With opal glass screw stopper, best black rubber fittings, each in handsome shouldered box arranged to stand the feeder in while filling, and tube and bottle brush, per dozen 8s., subject to usual discount. This Feeder combines the advantages of the straight and bent neck bottles, can be laid on either side without leakage, and is easily cleaned.



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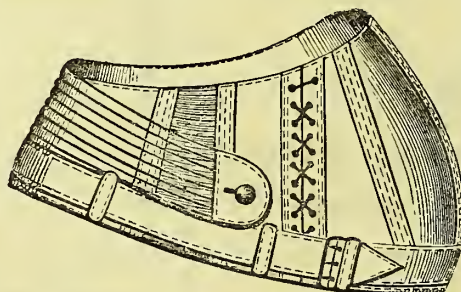
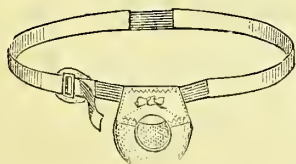
ABDOMINAL, RIDING, & UMBILICAL BELTS,

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,

TRUSSES,

&c.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FINISH.



Special attention paid to Export Orders, Commission Indents executed, and Illustrated Price Lists posted free to any part of the world on application.

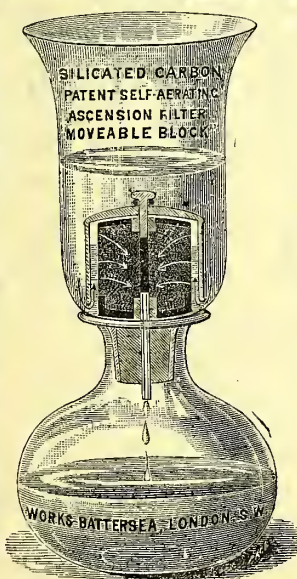
Our goods give universal satisfaction, and buyers may with confidence favour us with a Trial Order.



AERATED AND FILTERED WATER.

SILICATED CARBON PATENT SELF-AERATING MOVEABLE BLOCK FILTERS.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

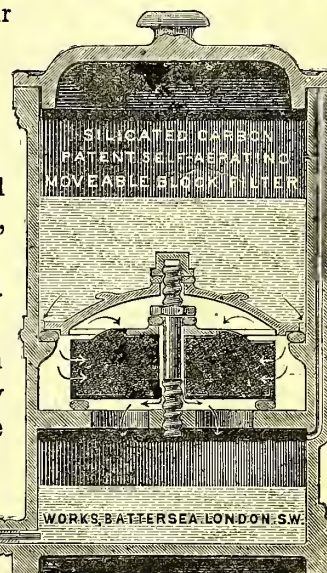


Glass Table Filters.

Each time that the Filter is filled the air under the Aerator Cover is forced in the direction shown by the arrows through the Silicated Carbon Block, so that the Water is & Filtered simultaneously, rendering it BRIGHT, & PURE, PALATABLE.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be instantly removed, leaving the whole of the Filter OPEN for inspection and cleansing.

WRITE FOR FULL ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS TO THE



Domestic Filters.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO. WORKS: BATTERSEA, LONDON.

NOTICE.

NO
MEDICINE STAMP DUTY
 ON
SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES.

Messrs. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB have received
 the following letter from the Solicitor of Inland
 Revenue:—

"SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
 "SOMERSET HOUSE, W.C.
 "LONDON: April 1st, 1887.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have to inform you that
 the boxes of Savaresse's Capsules, which you
 have submitted to me, are not liable to
 Medicine Stamp Duty.

(Signed) "D. H. MELVILLE,

"Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

"To Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb."

IMMENSE SALE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**WOODS' ARECA NUT
 TOOTH PASTE,**

As used and recommended by Madame
 Marie Roze, the Prima Donna.

PRICE, 6d. and 1s. per Pot.

CAUTION.—SEE "WOODS, PLYMOUTH,"
 ON EACH POT.

**WALNUT POMADE.**

A Triumph as a Hair Restorer.
 An immediate effect.

Pleasant and Harmless.

Four Colours—Golden, Light Brown,
 Dark Brown, and Black.

Pots— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (1/6) 12/ per doz.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (2/6) 20/ per doz.

DEPILATORY POWDER

FOR REMOVING

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Speedily and effectually, without
 injuring the Skin.

Retail, 1/; Wholesale, 8/ per doz.

AGENTS:—Barclay; Edwards;
 Maw; and Sanger.

SOLE PROPRIETOR—

EUGENE MORPHY, 70 South Audley St., Mayfair, LONDON

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

**JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
 ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE**



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted
 to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

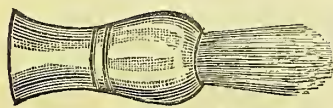
and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention
 should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and
 Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on
 receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

MESSRS. J. ATKINSON & CO.,

Of 5 FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, Manufacturers of HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY,

Beg to inform the Trade that they are in no way connected with the firm of
 Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson, of Old Bond Street, but sell their Goods upon their
 own merits, viz.:—QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.



**DUKAS & CO., 20 Red Lion Square, LONDON, W.C.,
 WHOLESALE BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,**



Employ over 1,000 hands, and supply their Brushes more than 25 per cent. Cheaper than any English
 Brush Makers, and guarantee the quality cannot be surpassed. Large Stock is kept in London of several Thousand
 Patterns, from the Cheapest to the very Finest Quality. No Travellers or Agents are employed.

Specialities: Hair Brushes, Shaving, Tooth, Nail & Bottle Brushes. Samples sent on application.

NOTICE!!!

THE MOST PROFITABLE BRAND.

THE FIRM OF MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN,

NUNOf COLOGNE, having been awarded the SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE MEDAL
for their celebrated**EAU DE COLOGNE**

AT THE

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879,

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE ALSO OBTAINED THE
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL AT THE

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1880.

They trust that the above distinctions conferred upon them by such expert judges will be sufficient
guarantee that the Eau de Cologne of their manufacture is, **without doubt, the best**. They beg
to append a List of Prize Medals obtained at other Exhibitions:—**LONDON, 1851; RHENISH PROVINCES, 1852; NEW YORK, 1853;
PARIS, 1855; LONDON, 1862; VIENNA, 1873.**The above firm only export to England their DOUBLE Eau de Cologne, and request their customers, in
comparing the prices of the different Brands, to take into consideration that the bulk of those sold with
the white label are Single (or only half strength of the Double), which enables the Makers to sell at a
low price with great profit. If they will trouble to compare the subjoined prices with those of any firm
manufacturing **Eau de Cologne DOUBLE**, the comparison will be greatly in favour
of our Brand.**PRICE LIST.**

Duty Paid, Net. In Bond.			Duty Paid, Net. In Bond.		
No. 1.—Half Shorts	8/-	5/-	No. 4.—Long Green Flasks	15/-	10/-
No. 2.—Shorts	15/-	10/-	No. 5.—Wickered Bottles (Small)...	25/-	17/3
No. 3.—Shorts (finely Wickered) ...	20/-	15/-	No. 6.—Wickered Bottles (Medium)	50/-	34/6
No. 7.—Wickered Bottles (Large)			100/- duty paid, net; 69/- in bond.		

Small Cases assorted to order (of not less than £3 value in bond) delivered free freight, less 7½ per cent. discount.

SOLE AGENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

H. C. MASON, LONDON.

London Depot: 1 & 2 Australian Avenue, London, E.C.

PROCTER'S **LIQUID GLUE** PROCTER'S
A PERFECT CEMENT.
MENDS EVERYTHING:

Wood, Glassware, China, Earthenware, Crockery,
Porcelain, Leather, Coral, Celluloid, Ivory, &c.

LARGEST BOTTLE. BEST VALUE.

No preparation or heating required. Always ready for use.

AGENT—

WILLIAM YOUNG, 42 Cheapside, LONDON, E.C.

J. H. WINKELMANN & CO., Proprietors,
BALTIMORE, Md., U.S.A.

Pattison's
30
VARIETIES
AT FROM
2/-
PER DOZEN PAIRS.
Gloves
Lists on application.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER, [1]
GEORGE PATTISON, 139 St. John St. Road, LONDON, E.C.

W. KEMP & SON, HORNCastle,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GENUINE BEESWAX & HONEY

Samples and Close (carriage paid) Quotations on application.
When enquiring please state quantity.

NEW INVENTION.

ENAMELLED PATENT LETTERS, for Signboards, Showcards,
attractive advertising at less cost than printing or writing. To enable everybody to
judge for himself, a Doorplate, with his name elegantly made up, will be forwarded
for 5 stamps with further particulars. For estimates and particulars send stamped
envelope. Gilt Bevelled-edge Cards at factory prices.

The British Patent Letter Co., T. STEFAN & CO.,
56 Oxford St., Liverpool.
(Late Offices, Leith Moorfields, Liverpool.) Agents Wanted Everywhere.

PURE
SPIRITS OF WINE.

60 o.p., 20/3 per gall. ; 56 o.p., 19/9 per gall.

1/ per Gall. Discount for Cash with order.

Further allowance for quantity. **STEAM STILL ONLY.**

GEORGE PHILLIPS & CO.,
ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY, CLERKENWELL RD.,
LONDON, E.C.

BURROUGHS
Spiritus Rectificatus, P.B.

SPIRITS
OF WINE

5 galls. 56 o.p. at
19/1 Cash.
The BEST English Grain Spirit,
Free from Fusel Oil.
Chemically Pure.
Special Quotation for Quantity.

ORANGE
WINE,
MEDICINAL SHERRY.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JAMES BURROUGH,
LONDON, S.W.

METHYLATED SPIRIT & FINISH

Supplied of the best quality in wholesale quantities by

J. & W. HARVEY & CO., Distillers, Yoker, GLASGOW.

LONDON AGENTS—**JAMES CHAMBERS & CO., 23 BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.**

SEDDON'S GELATINOUS OIL

Supersedes all others, and lasts ten times as long as ordinary Oils.

It is the best, most economical and perfect lubricant ever produced for all kinds of Carriages, Omnibuses, Cars, Cabs, Carts, Rullies, Waggon, and every description of Agricultural Implements, Steam Threshing Machines, Portable and Traction Engines, &c.

It is invaluable as a Healing Ointment, and for Skin Diseases in animals it is the best remedy known.

As a Harness Oil it has no equal, also for softening, preserving, and waterproofing Carriage Tops, Leather Aprons, &c., making them much more durable, and giving them an appearance almost equal to new. MANUFACTURED BY

J. & T. SEDDON, East Sculcoates Oil & Grease Works, OXFORD STREET, HULL.

Special Quotations to Shippers and large Buyers. Agents Wanted.



GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT



CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in 1 Cwt. 2 Cwt. CASKS 11b & 1/2 Packages.

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in 1/2 LBS 6d & 1/-

CARBOLIC SOAP N° 1 & N° 2

CARBOLIC FLUID in 6d 1/2 & 1/- STOPPED BOTTLES

CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in 1/4 lb 1/- TABS

FREE FROM POISON
AGREEABLE IN SMELL.

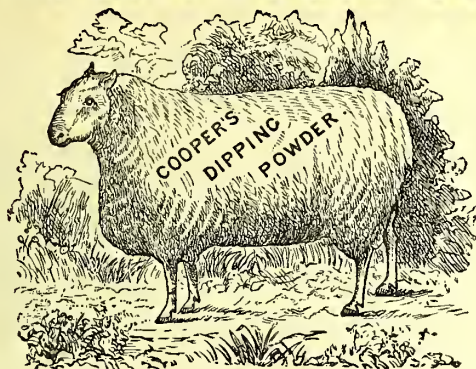
THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY CO.,
LONDON E.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

COOPER'S SHEEP DIP. CARBOLIC POWDER

£4 TON.

1 ton lots and upwards.



Only Original Powder Dip.

Used on 50,000,000 SHEEP a YEAR.

SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER,
THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST, AND BEST
FOR TICKS, FLY, SCAB,
And for all other Sheep Dipping purposes.

UNEQUALLED AS A DIP FOR LAMBS.

CAUTION As the result of the great and increasing sale of this Dip several injurious imitations have recently been placed upon the market. It cannot be expected that these will give the good results which always follow the use of Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder, which has
STOOD THE TEST OF HALF A CENTURY.

COOPER'S FLY POWDER,

For Preventing the Fly Striking Sheep and Lambs,
Destroying the Maggot, &c.

In 1 lb. packets to retail at 6d., and 2½ lb. perforated Canisters to retail at 1s. 4d.

SPECIALLY LOW QUOTATIONS FOR FLY POWDER IN BULK.
Samples on application.

Counter Bills and Directions in English, Spanish, Dutch, &c., may be had free on application.

Terms and all particulars may be had of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Chemical Works, Berkhamsted, England.

SPECIAL CIRCULATION of

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"

MAY 21, 1887,

TO THE UNITED STATES, &c.

CARBOLIC PINK POWDER,

6/, 8/, and 10/ PER CWT., in bags or casks.

HANDSOME LARGE DECORATED BLACK AND GOLD TIN BOXES.

Size 7½ ins. by 3 ins. diameter, holding 1½ lbs. (usual 1/ size).

3s. DOZEN.

Ditto, **LARGE SIZE**, holding about double quantity,
4/6 DOZEN.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID (Brown),

9d., 1/, and 1/6 GALLON; also in patent stoppered
bottles, labelled, ½ pint (1/ size), **4/ DOZEN.**

DARK SANITARY FLUID

(To be used with 80 parts of water, making a *milky fluid*).**3/6 PER GALLON.**

10 per cent. discount off above prices for cash with order.

All goods delivered free in London or suburbs, or to rail or docks.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

HAMILTON & CO.,

118 HIGH ST., WANDSWORTH, LONDON, S W.

AN ESTABLISHED NEW YORK COMMISSION AGENCY,

Representing well-known English Manufacturing Chemists, and now doing an extensive business with the Wholesale Drug Trade of America, can introduce Specialities to advantage. Correspondence solicited.

Address—**FRANCIS J. MACNAUGHTAN**, 20 Cedar Street, New York City, U.S.A.

REFERENCES—**T. & H. SMITH & Co.**, 12 Worship Street, London; **MAY & BAKER**, Battersea, London; **ROBERT GRAESSER**, Ruabon, Wales.

FOUND DEAD

BY SANFORD'S RAT POISON.

"I have found 145 rats killed in my farm buildings by it," C. Wilson Offord.
"It is the most certain remedy I have ever tried. Little pellets about the size of a pea are put in the rat holes or in their runs. I destroyed over 200 rats from one dressing with it."—C. Cook, Grange Farm, Ellesmere, Salop. It is, without doubt, the best ever introduced. Price 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., of Chemists.

SANFORD'S MICE POISON for Houses, Buildings, Corn Stacks, &c. Cannot be excelled. Has given entire satisfaction for the past 25 years. In packets 3d., 8d., 1s., and 2s. each, with directions for use, of **SANFORD & SON**, Sandy, Beds. Liberal terms to Chemists. Wholesale of **Barclay & Son**, Sanger & Son, Newbery & Sons, Edwards, and others, London (England).

The True Origin of the Old Rhyme.



Where are you going to My Pretty Maid?
I'm going a milking Sir she said
Are your CATTLE all healthy my Pretty Maid?
They are, thanks to your goods Sir she said

Awarded 26 Prize Medals.

USED EVERYWHERE FOR NEARLY 50 YEARS.

DAY & SONS'

WORLD-FAMED

HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES.

DAY & SONS' "PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS" (commonly called by Farmers "Days' Black Oils") for Wounds and Injuries of all kinds in all animals; anointing in difficult Lambing and Calving, &c. Price 2/6 per bottle.

DAY & SONS' "BLACK DRINK", the renowned remedy for Colic or Gripes in Horses, Scour, Diarrhoea, Debility, &c., in all stock. Price 1/8 per bottle, or 19/ per dozen.

DAY & SONS' "RED DRINK", unequalled for Cleansing after Calving, and all Feverish or Inflammatory Disorders in Cattle. Price 12/ per dozen.

DAY & SONS' "WHITE OILS" for all External Injuries, Sprains, Swellings, Rheumatism, &c. Price 2/6 per bottle.

DAY & SONS' "ALTERATIVE POWDERS", for Horses. Price 3/6 per Canister containing one dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE "ORIGINAL"
UNIVERSAL MEDICINE CHEST, PRICE £2 4s., carriage paid,

which contains above five, together with four other, matchless medicines, and easy guide, "Everyday Farriery."

Beware of Imitations and write our ONLY Address—
DAY & SONS, CREWE, Cheshire.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burlidges & Co.; Sanger & Sons; Evans, Lescher & Webb, London; Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, &c., &c.

CHERRY OR ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

ELEGANT! UNSURPASSED!!

In 6d. and 1s. pots, or in 4 lb., 7 lb., and 28 lb. jars, or 56 lb. tins.

KERNICK & SON, Wholesale & Export Druggists, Cardiff.

SPECIALITIES—Acetic Acid, Ammon. Carb., Lint, Hospital Stores.

LIST FREE. Correspondence Française.

ORANGE WINE

(VIN. AURANT, P.B.)

Specially brewed for Quinine Wine, does not deposit. Is well adapted for Export, as it will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13, 27, 56, 112, 140 gallons; small casks 3s. 9d. per gall., carriage allowed. In wine bottles (not less than 3 doz.), at 9s. per doz., including bottles. Cases extra and returnable.

Sample six stamps. Special quotations to large buyers.

GEO. DURRANT & CO., Hertford.**DR. G. H. JONES, F.R.S.L., &c.,****SURGEON-DENTIST,****57 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON**

(Facing British Museum entrance).

Will forward his New 64-page Pamphlet, entitled "PAINLESS AND PERFECT DENTISTRY," which contains a List of the Diplomas, Gold and Silver Medals, and other Awards obtained at the Great International Exhibitions, to any part of the world, gratis and post free. Agents Wanted.

Medical and Sanitary
Exhibition, 1881.**DIABETES**

AWARD OF MERIT.

VAN ABBOTT'S GLUTEN BREAD,

And all other suitable Foods for Diabetic Patients.

Dietary Tables and Price Lists post free on application.

G. VAN ABBOTT & SON, 5 Princes St., CAVENDISH SQ., W.Prepared by
C. LOWE,
Surbiton, S.W.**LOWE'S 1/6 & 2/6.****LIVER MIXTURE**

Wholesale—Sanger, Newbery, Sutton, Barclay, and Edwards.

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH, LONDON,

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER,
WITH WOVEN EYES.**

To be had of all Surgical Instrument Makers & Wholesale Houses.

A. M. TODD,**NOTTAWA, ST. JOSEPH'S CO., MICHIGAN, U.S.A.****"CRYSTAL WHITE" OIL OF PEPPERMINT, &c.,
DOUBLE DISTILLED AND REFINED BY STEAM.**

Genuine are sealed with guarantee of absolute purity and highest quality over the manufacturer's signature. This brand of Essential Oils is now recognised throughout the world as the highest quality manufactured.

To be obtained through the leading wholesale trade.

**A. S. LLOYD'S
EUXESIS,**

For SHAVING without SOAP, WATER or BRUSH,
And in one half the ordinary time.

**AIMÉE LLOYD 3 Spur Street, Leicester
Square, LONDON.**
(Widow of A. S. LLOYD)

PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST AND
PUREST.

Cheapest Sellers in the Market.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.

APPLY TO

AUG. LEVERMORE & CO.,
8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

S.V.R. (RECTIFIED PURE SPIRIT)

Choicest quality at lowest rates.

Export and Home Consumption.



EXTRA FINE

EDGEELL BROTHERS,
4 Brabant Court, Philpot Lane, London, E.C.

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

GEO. LOGAN RAIT, F.C.S., &c.

Laboratory—31 MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Assistance given to Manufacturers and others requiring Chemical
knowledge.

Fifty per cent. discount allowed to the Trade.

S. SAINSBURY'S

Prepared from the finest

ENGLISH LAVENDER,

without any foreign whatever.

Lavender**176 & 177 STRAND, LONDON.**

Wholesale and Shipping terms on application.

Water.**F. FOSTER, M.I.M.E., M.S.A.,**

Licensed Valuer to the Mineral Water, Chemical,
Brewing, and Wine & Spirit Trades.

(BARNETT & FOSTER),

NIAGARA WORKS, 26r EAGLE WHARF ROAD,
LONDON, N.

THE MANCHESTER MAKERS OF

Established
1840.**METH. SPIRIT**

AND FINISH.

J. & D. MACNAIR & CO.,
29 Robert St., Bridgeport,
MANCHESTER, and GLASGOW.

IMPORTERS OF

Send for prices and samples.

SHELLAC, GUMS, ETC.**PETROLEUM
JELLY,**

EQUAL TO AND CHEAPER THAN VASELINE.

SANITARY FLUID AND SHEEP DIP,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT.

GREASE, PITCH, ASPHALTE, AND ALL PRODUCTS OF TAR AND ROSIN.
Samples and Prices on application.

GRINDLEY & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

TRADE MARK

STYPIUM

REGISTERED

ANTISEPTIC DRESSING

FOR FOUL DISCHARGING SORES, CANCEROUS ULCERS,
PILES, FISTULA, &c.

MADE UP IN 4-lb. AND 1-lb. CASES.

STEPHENSON & TRAVIS, 12 Hopwood St., LIVERPOOL.

A CHEAP LINE. SEND FOR A SAMPLE.
FITTINGS FOR FEEDING BOTTLES.

Black Indiarubber Teat and Tubing, Bone Shield, and Wood-top Cork
 (plug running through Cork).
 Price, 21s. gross net cash. Carriage Paid on gross lots.
 SAMPLE SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF 4d. IN STAMPS.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, Duke St., LIVERPOOL.



To all those of either sex who have lost or are losing
 their Hair,

CAPPER'S
CRINIDONE, THE HAIR
 PRODUCER,

WILL PROVE A BOON.
 Thousands of living Testimonials testify to the
 efficacy of "CRINIDONE." In bottles, 1/ each.
 Wholesale Agents—EVANS, SONS & CO., Liverpool.
 Sole Manufacturer—W. B. CAPPER,
 21 Oxford Street, C.-on-M., MANCHESTER.

POWELL & BARSTOW,

5 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S.E.,
 Late W. HURLSTONE & CO., Blackfriars Road and Vine Street, S.E.,

MANUFACTURERS TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF
ELASTIC GUM SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WORKS, LAMBETH. ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE PERFECT SURGICAL BANDAGE.

Preferred to all Makes hitherto used.

In Cases of Twelve Six-yard Rolls, 2 inches wide, 3s. 9d.; 2½ inches, 4s. 6d.;
 3 inches, 5s. 6d.; or, Case containing twelve Six-yard Rolls
 of each width, 13s.

Free by post, to any address in the United Kingdom, for prepaid orders only.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Bole Hall Mill Company, Tamworth, Staffordshire.

BROMIDIA

(REGISTERED).

NEW HYPNOTIC.

One Bottle 4/6 | One Dozen 40/
 One Gross, 10 per cent. discount.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS.

BATTLE & CO., 76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

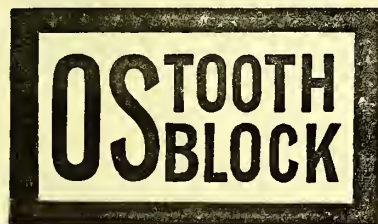
STONE'S "MURICIDANE"

Is the most POWERFUL POISON for destroying RATS, MICE,
 and all VERMIN.

In 1d. 2d. 3d. 6d. and 1/ Packets.
 6/ 12/ 18/ 36/ 72/ per Gross.

STONE'S "MURICIDANE" of all Chemists, of all the LONDON HOUSES, and the
WHOLESALE PROPRIETORS, STONE & SON, EXETER.
 LONDON DEPOT, 168 PICCADILLY.

BEST & SAFEST DENTIFRICE.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

OSCAR SUTTON & CO., Preston, Lancashire.

NOTICE.—We have had so many enquiries for O.S. Tooth Blocks loose
 without boxes, that we have put them on the market in packets of one dozen, and
 they are designated No. 0 (please note this when ordering).

Our O.S. Tooth Blocks, in patent metal boxes, designated No. 1, are now supplied
 with sunk recess, into which Chemists can affix their own labels. Appropriate labels
 in dark leatherette, with Chemist's name, &c., in gilt lettering, can be supplied sufficient
 for 1 gross at 5s. (actual cost to us).

Chemists' names can be stamped on each Block free of charge on any quantity, the
 only expense being first cost of dies, at 6d. per letter ordered.

A sample, post free, for two stamps.

GIBSON'S DELECTABLE JUJUBES, VOICE JUJUBES, & GLYCERINE PASTILLES,

Put up in 4-lb. Decorated Tins with Glass Lids. Tins free, are now being inquired for by buyers from all parts of the world.

They are not surpassed in quality by any maker, and give entire satisfaction.

MEDICATED AND HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES, OF EVERY KIND, sent out in 2-lb. or 4-lb. Bottles, Bottles Free; or in Tins, from 10-lb. upwards.

Lime Juice Tablets, Malt Tablets, Acid Drops, and Best Quality Boiled Sugars of every kind.

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES AND CHLORODYNE LOZENGES.

PENNY SUGAR WORM CAKES, suitable for either children or adults. Have an immense sale, keep in any climate, and please everybody. Manufactured by

ROBERT GIBSON, Carlton Works, Hulme, MANCHESTER, & 1 Australian Avenue, LONDON.

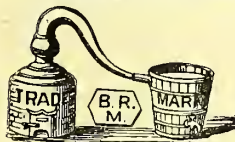
Price Lists sent on application. Our Goods can be bought through any Wholesale or Export House in London.

Introduced 1855.]

ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.

[Introduced 1855.

One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared
 according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.



Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent., 6/ lb.	Aqua Foeniculi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Pimentæ, Concent., 4/ lb.
" Anisi " 4/ "	" Cassiæ " 4/ "	" Ment. Pip. " 4/ "	" Rosæ " 8/6 "
" Camphoræ " 4/ "	" Flor. Aurant. " 8/6 "	" Ang. " 6/ "	" Rosæ Virgin. " 10/6 "
" Carui " 4/ "	" Flor. Sambuci " 8/6 "	" Virid. " 4/ "	

The above are put up in Bottles of 4 lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.

From the LANCET, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Anethi, Anisi, Cinnam. Ver., Rosæ, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopoeia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice."

Wholesale Agents: HEARON & CO., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR,
B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, DISTILLER, AND BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.

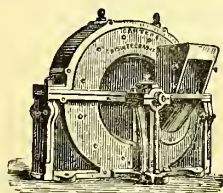
CARTER'S DISINTEGRATORS

Will Pulverise, Granulate, or Shred almost any Mineral, Vegetable, or Animal Substance.

NEARLY 1,100 IN USE

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

For Grinding Sugar, Bark, Linseed, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Salt, &c., this Machine is invaluable.
 Made in 9 Sizes. Illustrated Catalogue may be obtained on application.

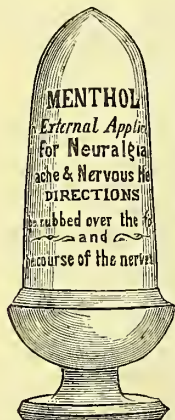


Samples of ANY Material will be Ground free of charge.

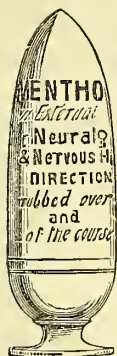
J. HARRISON CARTER, 82 MARK LANE, LONDON; and PARIS.

Telegraphic Address—Milling London.

WORTH ATTENTION!



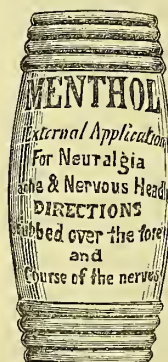
No. 6.
Boxwood Pedestal,
5/ per doz.



No. 11A.
6d. Boxwood Pedestal,
3/6 per doz.



No. 17.
Draughtsman Shape, Boxwood,
12 in a Glass outer,
6/ per doz.



No. 7.
Boxwood, Barrel Shape,
6/ per doz.




No. 9.
Boxwood, Skittle Shape,
6/ per doz.



No. 14A.
1/ Boxwood Pedestal,
6/3 per doz.

These diagrams are full-sized representations of six of the most salable patterns of SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND MENTHOL, with full directions, uses, &c., PRINTED on the boxes. Large buyers (who are put upon special terms) can have their Name and Address printed on the back of the boxes, free of charge, in addition to the ordinary directions; or any of the following ideas can be carried out with equal ease:—(1) View of Shop. (2) Place of Interest in Buyer's Town. (3) Trade Mark. (4) Likeness of any person of note. (5) Advertisement of a Buyer's Spécialité, &c., &c. To SHIPPERS.—If Translation is supplied, the printing can be done in French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, &c. If preferred, any of these boxes can be had with our usual Cameo Label on only, or with Cameo Label in front, and any printing the buyer may wish on the back.

 **SPECIAL 25/- PARCELS**, with either of which is given away a Handsome Glass Fronted Show Case, or Large Dummy Cone, with uses, &c., printed on; also Handbills, to aid the sale.

PARCEL A.	PARCEL B.
4 dozen 6d.	3 dozen 1/-
2 " 1/-	2 " 6d.

25/- worth of A1 BRAND MENTHOL realises 48/-, being a profit of 23/-, over 90 per cent.

Order a Parcel, and so secure a Dummy Cone, which will be found invaluable in hot weather, to put in the window.

PARCEL C.	PARCEL D.
8 dozen 6d.	4 dozen 1/-

IN ORDERING, please say whether the Cases are to be PRINTED or LABELLED.



No. 9c.
1/6 or 2/, Boxwood, Skittle Shape, very large,
9/6 per doz.

Sell Pure and Unadulterated Articles, and you are sure to give satisfaction to your Customers. Therefore stock no Menthol but SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND.

No.	Doz.
1. 6d. Glass Bottles, with Metal Screw Cap	3/3
1b. 6d. Blue " " "	3/4
2. 6d. Willow Wood.. " "	3/-
2b. 6d. " " Barrel Shape	3/3
3. 9d. Glass Bottles, with Metal Screw Cap	5/-
5. 1/ " " "	6/3
8. 9d. or 1/ Boxwood, Acorn Shape	6/-
9A. 1/6 " Skittle Shape	7/6

No.	Doz.
10. 6d. Oblong Willow Cases, 12 on a card	3/6
13a. 1/ Vegetable Ivory, Acorn Shape	6/3
15. 6d. Cardboard Cases	3/-
17. 1/ Ebony Draughtsman	6/9
17. 1/ Vegetable Ivory Draughtsman	7/-
19. 6d. Boxwood Pocket Menthol, Egg Shape, 12 on a Card	3/-
20. 1/ Smelling Bottle Menthol Cone, Mounted on Stopper	7/6

SPECIAL PRICES TO SHIPPERS AND LARGE BUYERS.

QUOTATIONS SOLICITED.

DETAILED ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND PARTICULARS OF PRINTING POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Handsome GLASS FRONTED SHOW CASE, or LARGE DUMMY CONE, with uses, &c., printed on, GIVEN AWAY with orders of 25/- and upwards. The Dummy Cone will be found invaluable in hot climates to put in the Window.

When ordering, please say whether the Cases are to be with a label on or printed, as diagrams.

All Shapes to be obtained through your Wholesale House or Merchant, only order distinctly as SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND.

ALSO OF THE SOLE MANUFACTURER—

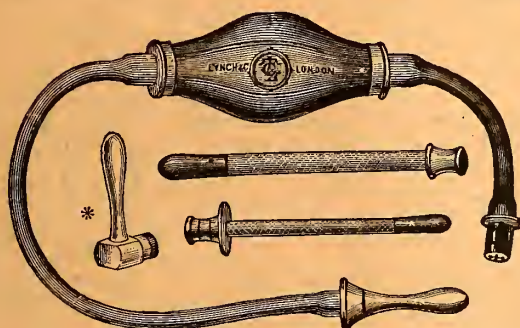
ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY (LATE J. G. Shirley), 30 Paternoster Square, London, E.C.

LYNCH & CO., LONDON.



LYNCH'S

PRIZE MEDAL,




No. 436.



No. 435 D.

ENEMAS.

	Per Doz.
£ s. d.	
433a. HIGGINSON'S grey india-rubber, with rectum pipe only, in slide cedar box	1 3 6
433b. Ditto, with elastic-gum vagina pipe and leather shield	1 6 6
434. Ordinary Higginson's, barrel shape, with bone rectum pipe, elastic-gum vagina pipe, to plug on, and patent leather shield, in slide cedar box	1 14 0
If fitted with nickel-plated mounts	extra 0 4 0
434a. Ditto, with disconnecting mounts	1 16 0
If fitted with nickel-plated mounts	extra 0 5 0
435d. LYNCH'S (Higginson's principle), black, green, red or white india-rubber, requiring no metal mounts, in one continuous piece, warranted not to split, fitted with vulcanite rectum pipe, elastic-gum vagina pipe, to plug on, and patent leather shield, in slide cedar box	1 16 0
436. LYNCH'S FAMILY (Higginson's principle), fitted with bone bulb-pointed rectum pipe for adults, elastic-gum vagina pipe, and elastic-gum rectum pipe with bone shield for children, in mahogany box	2 9 0
437. Ditto, in slide cedar box	2 3 0
If fitted with nickel-plated mounts	extra 0 6 0
437a. LYNCH'S PERFECTION, in mahogany box	2 17 0
If fitted with nickel-plated mounts	extra 0 7 0

 Nos. 436 to 437A can be fitted with *New Angle Pipe at 4/ per dozen extra.

Discount—10 per cent. Monthly, 5 per cent. Half-yearly Account.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR 12 DOZEN AND UPWARDS.

LYNCH & CO.,

ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Australian Branch—15 Vaughan's Chambers, 48 Queen Street, Melbourne.

SOLE AGENT—MR. RIVERS LANGTON.

FOREIGN NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

INGRAM & ROYLE

Have the pleasure to announce to the Trade that they have issued a

REVISED PRICE LIST,

Which will be forwarded on application.

The Prices INCLUDE CARRIAGE to any Railway Station in England and Wales or Port in Scotland or Ireland.

52 FARRINGTON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

21st April, 1887.

CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE

The medical profession order Cadbury's Cocoa Essence in thousands of cases, as the most wholesome beverage. Be sure

you get it when asked for, as imitations are often pushed for the sake of extra profit.

"We have carefully examined the samples brought under our notice, and find that they are genuine, and that the Essence of Cocoa is just what it is declared to be by Messrs. Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet*.

"Cocoa treated thus will, we expect, prove to be one of the most nutritious, digestible, and restorative of drinks."—*British Medical Journal*.

GUARANTEED PURE AND SOLUBLE.

WRIGHT WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS, DRUG GRINDERS,

IMPORTERS AND DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS,
ALMOND OIL PRESSERS.

MAKERS OF

Granular Effervescing Salts. Citrate Iron and Quinine. Ammonia Citrate Iron.

PEPSIN. EXPRESSED JUICES.

Umney's Fluid Extract
Cinchona Bark.
Essential Oil Almonds,
Freed from Prussic Acid.

LAYMAN

Green Extracts.
Fluid Extracts.
Preparations of British
Pharmacopœia, 1885.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

TEREBENE. & NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, Finest
Non-Congeaing (Season 1887).

TINCTURES—ETHER and CHLOROFORM in Bond.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—"UMNEY LONDON."

INLAND TELEGRAMS—"UMNEY LONDON."

SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

UMNEY.

A copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT

10

BUSINESSES WANTED. PARTNERSHIPS.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE. SITUATIONS WANTED.

PREMISES TO LET. AUCTION SALES. SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

Advertisements for this Supplement must be prepaid, and can be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, until 5 p.m. on Thursday afternoon, or by first post on Friday morning of each week.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, crossed MARTIN & CO. Stamps are taken in payment.

The Terms for Advertisements in this Supplement will be found printed under each heading.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Further Proof of the Value of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" as an Advertising Medium.

"It is only right I should at once become a subscriber to your Paper, as I got my first and only situation as Assistant, and also this business, through seeing advertisements therein."

177/34.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C., CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The Business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on Value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

Particulars of any of the following will be sent free on application:—

1.—£800.—LONDON.—Good ready-money Business for immediate disposal: returns at present nearly £800; profits large; double-fronted shop, well fitted; convenient house and garden; price about £650.

2.—£800.—LONDON, N.E.—Main road; old-established good-class Business: Dispensing and Retail; returns about £800 yearly; well-fitted double-fronted shop; convenient house; low rent; price about £700.

3.—£600.—LONDON, N.W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; large handsome shop; business rapidly increasing; returns at present at the rate of £500; large house; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

4.—£320.—LONDON, S.W.—Good suburb; Retail and Dispensing (nearly new) for immediate disposal through ill-health; handsomely fitted shop, well stocked; good house; price £320.

5.—£825.—LONDON, E.C.—Very profitable Retail and Dispensing, with Prescribing; returns average nearly £825, with profits considerably above the average; handsomely fitted shop, and good stock; large house; moderate rent; about £700 required.

6.—£800.—LONDON, S.E.—First-class Business; very old-established; returns nearly £800 yearly; net profits, £300; shop handsomely fitted; large house, all in good repair; offer wanted; part can be paid by instalments if wished.

7.—£1,500.—HANTS.—Good town; ready-money Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £1,500; convenient house; rent moderate; about £1,500 required; full particulars on application.

8.—£1,230.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Good-class Business (no heavy trade): Retail and Dispensing; returns at present at the rate of £1,230, rapidly increasing; good house, well situated; valuation terms can be arranged; anyone with about £700 will find this an exceptionally good opportunity; vendor, having purchased a large business, is anxious for an immediate release.

9.—£550.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Old-established good-class Business; held by vendor nearly 30 years; returns average £550; good house, low rental, and well-stocked garden; price about £400; full particulars on application.

10.—£2,200.—HOME COUNTY.—Within easy distance of London; Mixed trade; returns nearly £2,200, chiefly ready money; net profits over £700 yearly; good opening for much larger business; small premium and valuation of stock and fixtures only required; genuine business, and worth attention.

11.—£800.—KENT.—Unopposed Business of good class; locality good and attractive; returns £800 yearly; profits above the average; good house; low rental; price about £500.

12.—£400.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Good town; Retail and Dispensing Business, of good class; returns under manager about £350 yearly, capable of great extension; price about £300.

13.—£500.—SURREY.—Large town; good-class Prescribing Business; held by vendor several years; returns over £500, capable of considerable extension; large handsome double-fronted shop; price about £500, or offer.

14.—£600.—WILTS.—Good town; Retail and Dispensing; held by vendor many years; returns nearly £600 yearly; good house, vendor's own; price about £550, or the freehold may be purchased if wished.

WANTED.

WANTED.—PARTNERSHIPS OR FIRST-CLASS DISPENSING BUSINESSES, EITHER IN LONDON OR GOOD PROVINCIAL TOWNS—PROFITS NOT UNDER £500 YEARLY.—CASH READY.

N.B.—No CHARGE TO PURCHASERS. Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms, where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London agent.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

The British and Colonial Agency, Limited.

Chemists' Businesses, Partnerships, Openings, &c., London or Country, negotiated. Locum Tenens and Assistants supplied. Valuations, Investigations, &c., undertaken. Outstanding Accounts Collected.

PROSPECTUS FREE ON APPLICATION.

Address, The SECRETARY, 27 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

BONA-FIDE BUSINESSES WANTED.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL AGENCY, LIMITED, 27 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., are authorised to dispose of the following Chemists' Businesses:—

- No. 1102.—Notts; returns about £450; price £220.
- No. 1103.—Partnership, old-established Shipping and Retail; returns about £1,300; half profits; price for half share, £650.
- No. 1104.—London, S.E.; Wholesale and Retail; returns about £800; price £600.

Well worth attention. We have also many others.

Assistants and Locum Tenens required for the coming season.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SALE BY TENDER AT ONCE.—Stock, Bottles, Trade Utensils (fixtures optional) of a smart little Chemist's Shop, in full working order; everything equal to new; no old stock; proprietor going into partnership; other good openings in the town; rent £20. A. Lowe, Chemist, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

PURE HONEY from the Parramatta Apiary, New South Wales; being collected by the bees chiefly from the blossom of the EUCALYPTUS, it is believed to possess valuable febrifuge properties; a small consignment, in tins about 1 lb. and 2 lbs., will be offered for public sale, on 11th instant, by order of the consignee, by W. E. Aylwin, 27 Leadenhall Street, E.C., from whom catalogues may be had.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMISTS, &c.—A House and Shop to Let; large plate-glass front; good position, where the business of a Chemist has been carried on for 7 years; adjoining post office and railway station, Midland Railway; every consideration to a good tenant. Apply, Mr. Messum, Stamford Hill.

BUSINESS WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, Small Country or Seaside Business, on easy terms; advertiser would like to hear from some one wishing to retire. State full particulars to "Successor," 354 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

£400.—LONDON, S.E.—Light Retail and Dispensing, with Dental practice; established only 12 months; returns £7 weekly, and increasing; good reasons for disposal. "Fides," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—For disposal, a Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in a populous and beautiful suburb a few miles from London; good house; capable of great extension; about £350 required. Letters to E. C. Rutherford & Son, Solicitors, 32 Gracechurch St., E.C.

IN the thriving town of Ipswich.—A Light Retail and Prescribing Business, in a main thoroughfare; the addition of Dentistry much needed; shop large, double-fronted, plate-glass. By valuation and goodwill, or by offer, to "Spec." care of Messrs. Hodgkinsons, 198 Upper Whitecross St., E.C.

FOR £100, or stock and fixtures at valuation.—Mixed Business; immediate disposal; established 50 years; situate in Birmingham district; population over 13,000 and large neighbourhood; four Chemists in the town; vendor a confirmed invalid and retiring; rent £26. Apply, R. M., Wyleys & Co., Coventry.

LIGHT Retail for disposal, in a thickly populated neighbourhood; rent £50; takings £4; price £120 or offer; has been neglected through illness, &c. Apply, 20 Bath Street, City Road.

IN LONDON.—A genuine old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; at present conducted by an assistant; several proprietary articles; main thoroughfare and good position; long lease, at moderate rental; will bear the strictest investigation; cash required about £800. Apply to F. W. Sandy, 390 Walworth Road, S.E. No agents.

SURREY.—Only £650, to effect early sale; Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing trade; market town; returning £1,000 at good profits; under better management did nearly £2,000, and former owner realised a fortune; splendid chance to energetic man. **HANTS.**—Good-class trade; formerly returning £800, now neglected; rare opportunity for £300. Messrs. Berdoe, 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—For immediate sale, in Northamptonshire, Goodwill and Part of Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, &c., of a business in a populous neighbourhood; feeble opposition; in present hands nearly 13 years; good prescribing business and specialities; no reasonable offer refused. Address, C., care of Mr. Cole, Dogthorpe Road, Frederick House, Peterborough.

£200, OR OFFER (immediately).—A genuine old-established Retail Business situate in the most populous part of Upper Sydenham; average weekly takings for last 5 years £5 10s. (all ready money); under efficient management must increase; full investigation solicited. Apply to J. H. Emery, 62 Wells Road, Sydenham.

BAMBER BRIDGE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.—For immediate sale, owing to death of proprietor, the business of a Chemist and Druggist; Prescribing and Light Retail; corner shop, well fitted; excellent opportunity for suitable man. Bonâ-fide purchasers can obtain particulars and price by applying to Mrs. Carter, Bamber Bridge.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—An old-established Mixed Retail, in working-class and manufacturing district of large Midland town, where local Wholesale and Agricultural trade has been done; returns, in deceased owner's time, were £2,000; retail only, carried on now by assistant, about £12 per week; stock and fixtures about £400, the whole of which can remain on satisfactory security and paid off by instalments of £50 per annum; to a steady respectable man this presents a most unusual opportunity. F. J. Brett, Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

EMPLOYERS WANTING ASSISTANTS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant in a Mixed Business; must be steady and well recommended; outdoors. Apply, stating age, salary, &c., to W. C., 6 Sheep Street, Skipton.

TRAVELLER Required, calling on Chemists and Druggists, to take additional Commission; ready sale. Apply, stating ground covered, to F. M., care of Watkins & Osmond, Advertisement Agents, 62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

DENTISTRY.—In consequence of increasing practice, a Pupil, who would have every opportunity of learning both Surgical and high-class Mechanical Dentistry, in a practice over 30 years' standing in a city in the Midland Counties. Address, "Dentist," 127 Gosford Street, Coventry.

WANTED, a smart, active, pushing young man as Manager of Drug Counter in General Supply Stores where cutting trade is done; population 20,000; must be single and well up in the business, pleasant and obliging to customers, and able to extract teeth; every encouragement will be given to one who can push a trade; one who is qualified preferred. Address, enclosing carte, 217/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT, for a Retail and small Wholesale business; must be qualified to be left in charge; age about 25; outdoors; no Sunday duty; good character; state salary. H. Moon, 92 Trafalgar Street, Brighton.

A GOOD JUNIOR, of business habits, steady and obliging; accustomed to Dispensing and Light Retail; indoors; state age, reference, and salary, enclosing carte (if convenient), to be returned. J. Fawcett, Bebington, Birkenhead.

DISPENSER wanted immediately for a firm of Surgeons; two kept; salary 25s. a week (outdoors); must be well recommended and have held similar appointment before. Apply, with full particulars, stating age and previous engagements, to F. J. Tranter, Chemist, 44 Bridge Street, New Swindon, Wilts.

ASSISTANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

ASSISTANT; qualified; aged 24; good house; disengaged. H. R. Broad, Chaddesley, Kidderminster.

JUNIOR, with time for study; aged 21; near London station. 16 Brunswick Square, W.C.

MANAGERSHIP of Prescribing Business; 16 years' experience. "Qualified," 5 Park Valley, Nottingham.

ASSISTANT, with time for study. "Pulvis," 28 Cleaver Street, Kennington Cross, S.E.

M. R. S. SMITH, 76 Devonshire Street, Bridgwater, takes occasional Confidential Charge during absence, illness, or transfer; distance immaterial; disengaged from the 13th.

TRAVELLER and Assistant, or Traveller to a Chemist doing a mixed country trade; 22. J. E. H., Post-office, Mow Cop.

A S JUNIOR, in good-class business; 5½ years' experience; height, 5 ft. 7 in.; good reference; abstainer; town or country. "Statim," 85 Taff Street, Pontypridd.

A S MANAGER or Assistant; outdoor; experienced and trustworthy; qualified; aged 33; married; no family; good references. "Chemist," 118 Hanover Street, Sheffield.

MANAGER, or Branch Assistant; experienced and confidential. "Chemasonic," College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MIXED BUSINESS; Assistant or Manage Branch; thoroughly accustomed with routine; aged 24; outdoor. A. Short, 1 Rosamond Street, Manchester.

WANTED, situation; 5 years in present as manager of branch; aged 27. Wm. I., 223 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow.

LOCUM TENENS.—W. F. Crowther, A.P.S., is prepared to book engagements with Chemists arranging for their Summer holiday; sole charge or otherwise; unquestionable references. 231 Farringdon Buildings, E.C.

A S MANAGER of Branch, where time would be allowed for study; aged 25; good all-round hand; extract Teeth, Prescribe, &c.; at liberty May 27. "Buonaparte," 7 Lower Hillgate, Stockport.

MANAGER or out-door Assistant; the first week in June; aged 23; married; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 7 years' experience in first-class businesses; Minor and Hall qualifications; highest references. "Alpha," 6 Wellington St., Gloucester.

WANTED, situation as Manager, with view to purchase, or business to be paid for by easy instalments; qualified; good references; married. "Chemist," 324 Caledonian Road, London, N.

TRAVELLER.—An Irish Chemist desires Travellership for Drugs, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c. Address, "Ireland," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Locum Tenens, with view to Purchase, Partnership, or otherwise; competent and well qualified; country preferred. "Farmacia," 21 Addison Villas, Nottingham.

AGENT.—As Agent to Wholesale Druggists or for Proprietary Medicines and Druggists' Sundries, by gentleman residing in Dublin; 15 years' experience of general Drug business; highest references. "Agent," 14 Hardwick Street, Dublin.

MANAGER.—Gentleman, aged 35 years, married, desires appointment, outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, to "Angus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

ADVERTISER, with several years' wholesale experience desires situation with a Chemist, or in a Manufacturing or Analytical Laboratory, where diligent services would be appreciated; highest references. "Chemicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, &c.—Wanted, by a person of several years' experience in the drug trade, a situation as Traveller; small salary and commission; good references. Address, C. C. C., care of Mr. Cole, Dogthorpe Road, Frederick House, Peterborough.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

WANTED, to do Mechanical Dentistry for the Profession, first-class. D. McCarthy, 879 Old Kent Road, S.E.

AGENTS wanted for "Dr. Birley's Anti-Catarrh" and "Baby's Blessing"; exceptionally favourable terms to special agents. Write to-day for particulars to E. Birley & Co., 1 Cecil Street, Strand, London, W.C.

YOUNG'S GENUINE POMFRET CAKES!—Seven lbs. of the best Pontefract Cakes sent, carriage paid, for P.O.O. for 6s. 6d., or 1 doz. 1s. tins for 8s. (for export in 14-lb. sealed tins). J. Young, Chemist, Pontefract, Yorks.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. J. W. MARTIN, Manufacturing Dentist to the Profession, 46 Beckenham Road, Penge.—Best material and workmanship guaranteed; terms on application. Instruction given in all branches of surgical and mechanical dentistry; registered gentlemen, who have not had the advantage of a good dental education, are rapidly passed through a full course of instruction, which will enable them to practise dentistry in all its branches, for a fixed and inclusive fee.

ELECTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

The Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association.

AT a Meeting of the Council of the above Association, held on April 22nd, 1887, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That it is desirable that this Association should endeavour to assist in every possible way the re-election of its President, Mr. J. G. F. Richardson, F.C.S., to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society."

"That having regard to the past services of Mr. J. G. F. Richardson as a Member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and to the warm interest he has shown in matters affecting trade and education in the Provinces, the Council of the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association pledge themselves to use every endeavour to secure his return, and would urge the Members and Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society to give Mr. Richardson their support at the forthcoming Election."

J. J. EDWARDS,

Hon. Sec.

DENTAL SURGEON is desirous to meet with a Chemist who would be willing to let him have one room, partly furnished, for a Surgery, and use of waiting-room, on commission, within a few miles of Upper Norwood on the L.C.D. or L.B.S.C. lines; hours 10 to 6; L.C.D. preferred. P. P. care of G. W. Rutterford & Son, 11 Poland Street, Oxford Street, W.

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PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL STUDENTS who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings. Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. 32 Pupils passed the last Examinations.

STUDENTS' AIDS TO EXAMINATION.

PRELIMINARY.—Arithmetic and Metric System, 1s. How to Write an Essay, 3d. Caesar Simplified, 1s. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d. MINOR.—Equations Simplified, 1s. Illegible Autographic Prescriptions, 1s. Notes on Dispensing, 1s. Prescriptions given at the Minor, 6d. "Chemist," care of Mr. J. Edwards, Wye, Kent.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

Limited to the Advertisement of Surplus Stock, Formulæ, Addresses Wanted, and Articles Wanted.

TERMS.

No Advertisement inserted in this section for less than Sixpence.

DEPOSIT OF MONEY.—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us. We acknowledge receipt to both parties by post cards, and only pay the money deposited on the advice of the remitter. Whether returned to him or paid to the seller, we charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount.

FOR DISPOSAL.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Surplus stock of gum arabic, 1s. per lb.; sample 6 stamps. J. P., Box 123, P. O., Halifax.

Proprietary Articles.

Beecham's, Cockle's, Scott's, Norton's, King's pills, 8s. 7d. per dozen, post free. Leigh, Pharmacist, Brighton.
Beecham's pills, 8s. 8d. (1 gross, 8s. 7d.); Pears' soap, 39s. gross; quantity of drugs, sundries, &c.; cheap; list sent. Griffin, Chemist, Birmingham.

Apparatus.

Maw's painted pyramid wire sponge stand, cost 36s., half-price or exchange. Carlton, Horn-castle.
Three Dean's 2 gall. stone percolator, Doulton's, equal to new, price 15s. each. Particulars, Bingley, Northampton.

Literature.

Pharmaceutical Journal, well bound, eleven vols. 1874-1884; Chemist and Druggist, fourteen vols. 1870-1883; what offers? 218/39.
Medical Registers, 1885 and 1886, 1s. 6d. each; Pharmaceutical Register, 1885, and Dentists' Register, 1885 and 1886, 1s. each. "Alpha," 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Soda-water Machinery.

"Rapid" corking machine (Bratby's) for sale, or in exchange for good turnover filling machine. Apply, Mason, Bexley Heath.

Shop Fittings.

Three 2-gal. carboys, pear-shape, 3s. each. 105 Manchester Road, Cubitt Town, E.
Mahogany counter, 14½ feet, with moulded mahogany-panell'd front, 5½; dispensing-screen and case, counter, &c., 5½; offers. H., 4 Stratford Road, Kensington.
1, 100-oz. stoppered glass retort; 1, 1-litre jar, stoppered, graduated; 1, 2-pint iron mortar and pestle; 1, Mohr's burette, stand, clip, and float—what offers? J. E. Bury, Sutton, Shipston-on-Stour.

MANUFACTURER of Invalid Foods is open to take Agency for similar goods, or articles required by invalids; or would work an article for the proprietor; strictest confidence (if desired). 84/61, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

TO CHEMISTS FITTING UP.—Magnificent Wall Case, with glass-cased mahogany lockers underneath (Maw's fig. A 86); handsome Window Enclosure; Counter and Dispensing Screen (Maw's fig. 56 and 70A); Mahogany Shelving and Pilasters; Cupboards, &c. 47 Church Street, Camberwell. Particulars of H., 4 Stratford Road, Kensington.

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Glass Bottles.—Job lines.—About 10 gross each 3-oz. white, opal, and turquoise blue pomades, screw nickel-capped, 13s. per gross; 10 gross 4-oz. ditto, 20s.; 12 gross 6-dr. oval essences, 4s.; 6 gross 10-oz. Kalis, with boxwood-topped corks, 13s.; 4 gross 4-oz. eau de Cologne, 10s.; 20 gross stoppered smelling salts, same shape as Godfrey's, 24s.; 10 gross each 1, 2, and 3-oz. turquoise covered pots, 16s., 20s., and 25s. per gross respectively; all best quality; sample of either kind post free 4 stamps, or of each line 18 stamps. Address, Hearn, 381-3 Kingsland Road, London.

Formulæ.

Send for my list of recipes, cheap and reliable. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye.

200 reliable recipes for preparations in everyday use. The latest addition is "Lanoline Toilet Cream," a delightful preparation from the new material "Lanoline;" must find a ready and profitable sale with every chemist as a novelty. Single recipes, 1s. 1d. each; three for 2s. 6d. Complete list posted on receipt of address. 63/45.

Extraordinary Offer!—For half-crown Postal Order or stamps, following recipes post free (as sample):—"Herbalade," a concentrated compound botanic extract (like Masou's, for making aromatic herb beer, at 4d. gallon, delicious, appetizing, sparkling; "Limes and Glycyrrhe," elegant, snow-white, perfectly inseparable, guaranteed best and cheapest extant; "Hop Tonic" (instant), splendid preparation in every respect, costs under 1s. lb.; "Spring Blossom," most lovely and enchanting perfume (resembles Gosnell's), adapted for Jubilee or local name; detailed list free. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth.

Miscellaneous.

Glass retort, small pneumatic trough, large ditto; offers. A. Lowe, Chemist, Lyme.
Holman's liver and stomach pad, 15s., price 7s. 6d. post paid. Wood, Chemist, Windsor.
Large casks for sale, suitable for water butts tanks, &c., cheap. "Ozone," Cale Street Distillery, Chelsea, S.W.
Mounted microscope objects, 6d. each, 5s. dozen; list sent. "Micro," 165 Hagley Road, Birmingham.

Ammoniphone for sale, price 25s., cost 3 guineas, and is nearly new. J. Carr & Co., 171 High Holborn, London.

Counter oil cisterns, contains three capacity, two 20, one about 30 gallons, 8 ft. 6 in., with mahogany flap, 10 ft. 6 in.; what offers? Mason, Chemist, Rochdale.

Elastic stockings, anklets, knee-caps, and leggings; a lot in condition equal to new, not old stock; sample cotton stocking, post free, 2s.; send for one. Hinton & Co., 38 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Four dozen 1-oz. pure menthol cones, mounted on polished wood holders, 4s. doz.; six doz. large sixpenny ditto, 1s. 9d. doz.; six Clertan's turpentine perles, doz., 6s. Offers wanted for Maw's pill-coater, Fig. A.; Cassell's "Family Physician" subscription edition, four vols., new; Carter's 5½ lb. walnut bed-table, only used a few weeks; nine pairs Maw's forceps, and two keys in pouch. Thornley, Chemist, Moss-side, Manchester.

WANTED.

Dental chair. Buck, Dentist, Middlesborough. Official Trade Marks Journal, any numbers. 196/3. Maw's pill-coating machine. S., 66 High Street, St. John's Wood.

"Atfield's Chemistry"; state cash price. Davies, Chemist, Twickenham.

Quarter and half plate cameras, slides, and tripod. Clayton, Chemist, Oxford.

Materia medica cabinet, cheap, Southall's preferred. H., 165 Hagley Road, Birmingham.

Gray's "Supplement," state edition and price, carriage paid. "Alpha," 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Transparent tears of dragon's blood. W., 4 Thornhill Place, Upper Maundlin Street, Bristol.

Outside lamp and two specie jars; state prices and full particulars. MacDermott, West Worthing.

Cotton & Johnson's blow-pipe, regulating foot-blower, N. O. gas apparatus. "Dentist," 58 Walgate, Wigan.

One of Werner & Pfeleiderer's pill-mass mixing machines, also a coating and sifting machine. State full particulars to Howell's, 25 Market Street, Manchester.